Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 23d MAY 1827. No. 1929.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE.

JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE, and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, ... *Plaintiffs,*

versus

HORMASJEE BHICAJE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HERJEE, trading under the name and firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Company, ... *Defendants.*

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Sale will be continued by Public Outcry, by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in the above cause) at the said Defendant's Shop in the Fort, on every Wednesday, until the whole of the said Defendant's extensive and valuable property is disposed of.

Catalogues may be had on Monday next at the Sheriff's Office.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
4th May 1827.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
28th day of April 1827.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of RAMDASS HERRACHUND trading under the name & firm of MOTTECHUND RAGOONATHDASS, ... *Plaintiffs,*

versus

HURRYVULLUB VEMSIDHUR, ... *Defendant.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Friday the 25th day of May Instant, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry, on the premises, the undermentioned property of the aforenamed defendant, to wit,

Lot 1.—A Dwelling House, covered with tiles, with its appurtenances, situated without the Town Walls, at Bhoywadah or Moorlither Sumboo Street, and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Jeevendass Daveydass.

Lot 2.—One Country Carriage with Horse and Harness, one Buggy, and Household Furniture, will be put up at 11 under the Tamarind Tree within the Town Walls of Bombay.

Lot 1.—On Saturday the 26th instant, will be sold 127 Bales of Cotton lying on the Cotton Green outside of the Apollo gate.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
18th May 1827.

A CARD.

BURJORJEE NANABHOY Surviving Partner of the Firm of KEMPT and CO. takes this opportunity of publicly offering his very grateful acknowledgments to such Gentlemen as have kindly and promptly remitted the Balances of their respective Accounts in conformity with the request prefered in the Advertisement which first appeared under date the 14th February last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UPWARDS of three Months having elapsed since the death of the late Mr. RODNEY KEMPT, of the Firm of KEMPT AND CO. without collection of debts having been made to any extent worth notice, although solicited in the most earnest manner, by Public Advertisement and private appeal; The Executors therefore beg to give this public notification, to persons indebted to the concern, that if satisfactory arrangements are not made for the liquidation of their debts by parties attached to this Presidency, on or before the 31st July next, and those under other Presidencies on or before the 31st August next, they will be most reluctantly compelled in Justice to the Creditors of the Estate, the widow and children of the late Mr. KEMPT, and to themselves, painful as the alternative will be to place their demands against such as have not fulfilled, the object of this Advertisement, in the hands of their solicitor with instructions to enforce payment.

(Signed) BURJORJEE NANABHOY.
Surviving Partner for himself and the Executors of the late Mr. R. Kempt.

BOMBAY
19th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 24th Instant,
MUTTON HAMS
IMPORTED PER SHIP
Mountsteuart Elphinston.
ALSO
A FEW DOZEN OF OLD
MADEIRA WINE.
AND AT ONE O'CLOCK
A DOUBLE POLED
TENT.
Meadows Street, 23d May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 24th Instant.

SETS of Ivory Handle Knives and Forks, Jewelry consisting of Gold Seals, Watch Keys, Eye Glasses, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 23d May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 24th Instant,
A NEAT ONE HORSE,
SHIGRAMPOE,
WITH A SET OF SPARE WHEELS,
AND A
GREY HORSE.
ALSO,
A PAIR OF NEAT BLACKWOOD
BOOK CASES.
Meadows Street, 23d May 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO. PRICE RUPEES 120.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
IRON TREASURE CHESTS

	Inch.		Inch.		
Measuring.....	36	by	22	Rs.	150
	32	by	21		140
	24	by	16		70
	18	by	11		40
A Book Case.....	36	by	22		200

ALSO
A PIECE OF EUROPE
FLOOR CLOTH.
Measuring 21¾ yards by 4 yards Wide
PRICE Rs. 400.
Meadows Street, 23d May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A LIGHT
DOUBLE BARRELED
GUN.
WITH FLINT LOCKS
BY BAKER.
PRICE RUPEES 350.
Meadows Street, 23d May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT LIGHT
BENGAL BUILT
BAROUCHETTE,
WITH GOOD EUROPE HARNESS,
PRICE Rs. 1300.
ALSO,
A Neat Child's Carriage,
PRICE Rs. 50.
Meadows Street, 23d May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE FOLLOWING WORKS,
VIZ.

SHAKESPEAR, ..	21 vols.	Rs.	175
Burke's Works, .	12	do.	100
Swift's Do.....	19	do.	150
Johnson's Do.....	12	do.	100
Milton's Do.....	7	do.	75
Robertson's Do.....	6	do.	50
Gibbon's Miscellaneous	5	do.	45
Curiosities of Literature	3	do.	30
Aikin's Memoirs of Elizabeth, ...	2	do.	15
Do. do. of James 1st	2	do.	15
Chateaubriand's Travels, ...	2	do.	15
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, ...	3	do.	21
Memoirs of Louis, ...			10
Nicholson's Philosophy,	2	do.	10
Leland's Life of Philip, ...			12
Ossian's Poems, ...			15
Gellie's Aristotle, ...			10
Quentin Durward ..	3	do.	15
Ivanhoe, (with plates),	3	do,	21
St. Ronan's Well, ..	3	do.	15
Fortunes of Nigil, ..	3	do.	18
Kennelworth, ...	3	do.	12
The Pirate, ...	3	do.	12
The Monastery, ...	3	do.	12
The Abbot, ...	3	do.	12
Red Gauntlet, ...	3	do.	12
Peveril of the Peak,	4	do.	16
Waverly, Old Mortality, Antiquary, Rob Roy &c. with plates,	16	do.	100
Spae Wife, ...	3	do.	15
Story of Isabel, ...	3	do.	15
The Spy, ...	3	do.	12
Hajji Babba, ...	3	do.	10
Memoirs of the Court of France,			
Haylitt's Poets,			
Ditti's View of the English Stage,			
Brownie of Bodsbeck.	2	do.	
Northanger Abbey and Persecution, ...	4	do	
Varieties of Life, ..	3	do.	
Hazlett's Lectures.			

Meadows Street, 23d May 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A HANDSOME Grey Saddle Horse, 6 years old 14 Hands 1¼ Inches high, warranted Sound and Gentle.
PRICE Rs. 1,000.
Meadows Street, 23d May 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday the 28th Instant,
THE
Household Furniture,
CARRIAGE HORSES, &c.
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
J. R. SNOW, ESQ.
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE,
CHOWPATTY VIZ.

SILVER and Plated Ware, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Presses, Sideboards, Skreens, Guns, Pistols, &c.—Also Hodgson's Pale Ale, Madeira Wine, and other Liquors.

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
Will be put up an Europe Built Phaeton with a Horse and Harness, four high Cast Horses, a Mare, a Poney, several Cows and Calves, Palanquins, Saddles, &c. &c.

Bombay 22d May 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
VERY Superior Old Jamaica Rum Shrub, in Quart Bottles, at 24 Rupees per Dozen.
Soda Water from SEHWEPPE, at 6 Rupees per Dozen.
Bombay, 22d May 1827.

TO BE SOLD.

BY AUCTION,
To-morrow,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE COOPERAGE.

SUNDRY unserviceable VICTUALLING STORES returned from His Majesty's Ships Tamar, Pandora, Atholl, and Hind.

Terms—Cash—and the lots to be cleared away immeddiately by the purchasers or to be resold at their risk.

SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO.
Agents for providing supplies to H. M. Ships at Bombay.
Bombay 23d May 1827.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY of Bombay, Parsee Merchant has Contracted with Mr. JOHN CORBIN of the same place, for the purchase of a Dwelling HOUSE, Chunam and Stone built, Situated within the Fort of Bombay, in the Military Square No. 4. And at present in the occupation of the said Mr. JOHN CORBIN, and Mr. SPENCER.—Any Person or Persons, having Claim, Right, or Interest whatsoever in upon or against the said Property, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are therefore hereby required to make the same known to the said JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY at his Office in Town, No. 11 Gunbow Street, or to J. B. GRAHAM, Esq. Solicitor, within fourteen (14) days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therein, and the purchase money paid off.—Dated in Bombay this 8th day of May 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,
BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.
Bombay, 23d May 1827.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. GILDER DE SOUZA AND CO. have received by the late arrivals from England, a few Copies of "DR. AINSLIE'S MATERIA INDICA." in 2 vols. 8 vo. bds. The first Edition of this Work was published at Madras about twelve years ago, since which it has been materially enlarged and corrected.

They have also received two Double Barrelled Guns, flint locks, in cases, by JOE MANTON.

A Double Barrelled Percussion Copper Capped Gun, by PURDEY, with Three Thousand Caps, PRICE BOMBAY, RUPEES 800.

Bombay, 23d May 1827.

Advertisement.

OLD HOCK.

A SMALL Consignment from the respectable House of LUNING GEL AND CO of *Antwerp*, in 6 and 3 Dozen Cases for Sale at 22 Rupees per Dozen at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. apply to IGNACIO DE SILVA.

Bombay, 23d May 1827.

Advertisement.

STRAYED.

FROM a House near ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, on Wednesday Morning the 16th Instant a small Dark Fawn Colored Female DOG, about three months old with long Ears and Rather a long tail; answers to the name of FANNY; had on a small plain Europe plated Collar, whoever has found the same and will bring it to MR. GRAHAM'S Office in CHURCH LANE, shall be handsomely Rewarded for their Trouble.

P. S, any person found detaining her after this Notice will be prosecuted.—Dated 22d day of May 1827.

MR. FRANCIS LUGRIN,

SURVIVING PARTNER LATE FIRM OF

LUGRIN AND WATSON,

TAKES the liberty to notify to those Gentlemen who are indebted to the above firm; and have made no arrangements for the liquidation of their accounts, that the measures stated in an Advertisement which appeared in the Bombay Papers in July last will be put in force without any further delay. MR. LUGRIN hopes that immediate attention to this notice, and satisfactory arrangements effected, will obviate so disagreeable, but unavoidable proceedings.

Bombay, 23d May 1827.

FOR SALE

AND MAY BE SEEN AT,

Byramjee Cowasjee's,

STABLES,

A Thorough Bred English

FILLY,

RISING four years; got by OSIRIS out of SOPHIA, &c. &c.

Imported from England on the Ship SARAH Capt. TUCKER.

Bombay, 23d May 1827.

FOR SALE,

AT Capt. BAKER'S House, Bombay Green, a new YELLOW PAINTED DOUBLE BODIED CURRICLE with HARNESS Complete.

Bombay, 23d May 1827.

FOR SALE.

CARBONEL'S English and French Claret. A few quarter cases expected to arrive daily per ship Egyptian, Captain Lilburn, from London, at the Office of FRAMJEE CAWASJEE.

Terms, ready money.

Carbonel's English first Growth Claret, at 50 Rupees per dozen.

Do. French, or second Growth, do. at 30.

Bombay, 23d May 1827.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any Claims on the Estate of WM. WAITE MORTON Esq., late an Assistant Surgeon, on this Establishment, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO. within thirty days from this date, otherwise they will not be paid.

Bombay, 23d May 1827.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LONDON,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

TRIUMPH.

OF 600 TONS

Captain Thomas Green.

IS Daily expected, and having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will be dispatched with as little delay as possible.

The Triumph has Superior accomodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and Co or to Mr. H. L. GUILLEMAND, Military Square.

Bombay, 23d May 1827.

For Passage to London

THE FAST SAILING

TEAK BUILT SHIP

MANGLES,

OF 600 TONS,

William Carr,

COMMANDER

HAVING all her Cargo engaged, will sail for London early in June; has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and Carries a regular Surgeon.

For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.

Bombay, 23d May 1827.

For Passage to London

THE FINE BRIG

SPRING A. 1.

BURTHEN 300 TONS.

L. J. Hayne,

COMMANDER.

WILL sail on or about the 1st Proximo, and has good accommodation for Passengers.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Rampart Row, 23d May 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH MAY 1827.

No. 174 of 1827.—Gunner Henry Meadows Batley Love, of the 2d Battalion of Artillery, is allowed his discharge from the Army, on the sum of Rupees 711 0 44 being paid to the Military Paymaster at the Presidency on his account, with permission to proceed to Calcutta.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1827.

No. 175 of 1827.—The undermentioned Cadets and Assistant Surgeon are admitted into the service in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable Court of Directors, from the 7th Inst., the date of their arrival on board the Ship Bridgewater. The Cadets for the Infantry are promoted to Ensigns, leaving their dates of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

161 Messrs. William Baker.
164 " Henry Skelton Gunter.
168 " Edwin Andrews.
172 " Robert Duncan Stuart.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. Archibald Arnott M. D.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1827.

No. 176 of 1827.—Mr. George Dunn is admitted into the service as a Cadet for the Infantry in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable Court of Directors from the 4th instant, the date of his arrival on the Ship Mangles, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his rank to be settled hereafter.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank.

Captain A. N. Riedell 2d Grenadier Regt N. I.
Lieut. W. H. Clarkson 3d Regt. N. I.—arrived at Bombay on the Ship Mangles 4th May 1827.

No. 177 of 1827.—Captain A. B. Campbell, 3d Assistant Commissary General, is allowed a furlough to sea for nine months for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant T. Dickson, of the 3d Regiment N. I., is allowed to visit Nuseerabad on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence for four months.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1827.

No. 178 of 1827.—Assistant Surgeon A. Mackell, late attached to the Residency at Mocha, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 179 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the Proclamation announcing the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Commander in Chief to be published in General order.

PROCLAMATION.

By the arrival of the Honorable Company's Ship Lowther Castle, which left Plymouth on the 17th Day of January last, the following London Gazette Extraordinary has been received, announcing the the Death of His late Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York, next Brother to His Majesty, and Commander in Chief of the Army of Great Britain.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, 5TH JANUARY, 1827.

Whitehall, January 5th 1827."

"This evening, at twenty minutes past nine o'clock, departed this life, after a painful and protracted illness, his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York and Albany, His Majesty's next brother, to the great grief of his Majesty, and of all the Royal Family."

In consequence of the deeply-lamented event announced in the preceding Gazette, the Governor in Council directs that the Flag at the Castle be hoisted half staff high, and continue till sun-set, and that Minute Guns to the number of 64, corresponding with the age of the deceased Prince, be fired from Hornby's battery on the Flag being hoisted; that the same ceremony be observed by the Honorable Company's Cruizers in the Harbour, the Minute Guns being taken up on the termination of those from the Garrison, and continued under such arrangements as the Superintendent of the Marine may direct.

The flag to be hoisted half staff high, and 64 minute guns to be fired at every station subordinate to this Government, on the receipt of these orders.

The Governor in Council directs on this Melancholy occasion, that Mourning be worn by the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Military, and Marine Service at this Presidency, for a period of one month from this date; an example which he confidently expects will be generally followed by all classes of His Majesty's subjects residing under the Presidency of Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1827.

No 180 of 1827.—Surgeon J. G. Moyle is appointed to the Medical duties of the European General Hospital at the Presidency, vice Trash promoted.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the General Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon H. Johnston Vaccinator in the North West Division of Guzerat, and to direct that the appointment of the Civil Surgeon at Sholapoor be abolished, the duties of that situation being performed by the Military Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Don will officiate as vaccinator until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Johnston in India.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1827.

No. 181 of 1827.—The following appointments are made.

4th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant A. Thornbury to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language,—Date of appointment 1st May 1827.

10th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. H. Aston to be 2d or Mahratta Interpreter,—Ditto.

No. 182 of 1827.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Brigade Major Otley to take charge of the Bazar at Poona, during the absence of the superintendent from the station on a tour of duty.

Brigade Major Wyllie to take charge of the Bazars at Mhow from the 23d ultimo, until the arrival of the officer appointed to the situation of Superintendent.

The Adjutant of the 1st Grenadier Regt. to have charge of the Military chest for the payment of the Field Detachment in Guzerat under Captain Willock, from the 6th ultimo.

Lieutenant J. Liddell, to be acting Quarter Master to the Right Wing of the 1st Regt. of Light Cavalry at Kaira, from the 13th February 1827.

Assistant Surgeon E. Chapman to be considered as having been in Medical charge of the sick and details of the 1st European Regt. left at Belgaum, from the 5th March 1827.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICAL DEPARTMENT.

20TH APRIL 1827.

Mr. A. Pell to be Acting Judge and Criminal Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. Forbes to act as first Register to the Sudder Dewance and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut and Commissioner of Civil and Criminal Justice for the Deckan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Mr. G. C. Wroughton to be Register at Proach.

Mr. C. Prescott to return to his situation as second Register at Ahmedabad.

15TH MAY 1827.

Mr. R. Doveton to be Superintendent of Stamps,

Mr. J. Forbes to be Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat, acting for the present as first Register to the Sudder Adawlut.

Mr. George Grant to continue to act as first Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat until Mr. Forbes assumes charge of his appointment.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

15TH MAY 1827.

Mr. James Dennis DeVitre to be Mint Master.

Mr. F. Bourchier to be Post Master General.

Mr. W. J. Bruce to assume charge of the office of Sub Treasurer and General Pay Master.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

21ST APRIL 1827.

Mr W. J. Hunter, to be second Assistant to the Collector of Kaira.

Mr. E. Montgomerie to be acting first Assistant to the Collector in the Northern Concan.

4TH MAY 1827.

Mr. Thomas Williamson to be Collector of Kaira.

11TH MAY 1827.

Mr. A. Maitland, of the Madras Civil Service, to be Junior Assistant to the Principal Collector in the Southern Marhatta Country.

16TH MAY 1827.

Mr. J. A. Shaw to be Deputy Collector of Customs and Town Duties at the Presidency.

Mr. W. Hall to be Assistant to the Collector in the Northern Concan.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft to be Assistant to the Collector of Customs and Town Duties at the Presidency.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9d.
Calcutta . . 90 days 106 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99½ ditty. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
A-five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 23D MAY 1827.

We have had no arrival during the past Week, from Europe, and our Stock of Intelligence brought by the Indiamen is nearly exhausted.

The trial of the Seamen of the Sarah has not yet closed, and it is expected, it will occupy the Court, two or three days longer.

We hope in our next, to be enabled to present our Readers, with a detailed account of this very interesting case.

The Maitland, which sailed in December last, for this Port is we learn, to touch at Ceylon, in which case: she will necessarily be constrained to adopt the Southern Passage: so that her arrival cannot be predicted, with any degree of certainty.

We are happy to learn from a correspondent, that the Right Hon'ble Charles Williams Wynne President of the Board of controul had liberally presented to the Westminster School the last appointment of a writership in his gift to be contended for by the Scholars: the several candidates for the situation were to submit themselves to a public examination which we understand was to have taken place in February last; as this is a prize well worthy of competition, we anticipate the happiest results.

"The following is an extract from a letter from the President of the Board of Controul addressed to the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge."

"Inclosed I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the regulations for the examination of candidates for Writerships in the service of the East India Company, which have been prepared by the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India. You will find that it is proposed that two Examiners should be appointed from the University of Cambridge by the Vice-Chancellor and Regius Professors, with an annual stipend of 80*l.* one of them to be annually replaced." Plan for the examination of candidates for admission to the civil service, who have not resided at the College of Haileybury.—"The candidates will be examined in the Greek Testament, and in some of the works of the following Greek authors: viz, Homer, Herodotus, Demosthenes, or in the Greek Plays; also in some of the works of the following Latin authors: viz. Livy, Cicero, Tacitus, and Juvenal, which part of the examination will include collateral reading in Ancient History, Geography, and Philosophy. They will also be examined in Mathematics, including the four first and six books of Euclid, Algebra, Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, and Mechanics. In Modern History, principally taken from Russel's Modern Europe:—and in Paley's 'Evidences of Christianity.'" In consequence Two Examiners were elected on Monday the 30th October.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Assistant Surgeon J. Don, 20th Regt. N. I.
Ensign A. Hawkins, 8th Regt.
Surgeon R. Eckford, 3d M. Medical Board.
Lieut. R. Shortreed, Survey Dept.
Captain Butterfield, H. M. 41st Regt.
Lieut. Graham, 6th Bengal Cavalry.
DEPARTURES.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon P. Cassidy.
Ensign C. Rooke.
Lieut. Saurin, 31st Regt. Bengal N. I.
Ensign Robt. Lewis 2nd Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May. 15th Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomed Syrung from Cutch.

16th Ship Nerbudda, T. Patrick, Commander from Bussorah and Bushire April 17th Bushire May 2d touched at Muscat 11th May.

DEPARTURES.—15th Portuguese Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Ludivino da Encarnaçao, Com. to Macao.

Do. His Majesty's Ship Liffey, John Furneaux, Esq. Captain to Trincomalie.

16th Ship Penang Merchant, J. Mitchenson, Com. to Madras and Calcutta.

17th Guecwar Ship Ahmaud Pursad, Joaõ R. Gomes, Commander to Macao.

Do. Brig Hamcody Ramudboy Meya Nusqudah, to Malay Coast.

18th The H. C. Ship of War Clive, John Betham, Esq. Capt to Bussorah.

20th Ship Golconda, Charles C. Clark, Commander to China.

Passengers by Penang Merchant.—Mrs. Stewart and Child.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Sarah, for London.
Mounstuart Elphinstone, for ditto.
Mangles, for ditto.
Bridgewater, (H. C.) for China.
Helen, for ditto.
Good Success, for ditto.
Charlotte, for ditto.
Ann, for ditto.
Charles Forbes, for ditto.
Cumbrian, for ditto.
Gleneig, for ditto.
Lord Castlereagh, for ditto.
Hercules, for ditto.
Caledonia, for ditto.
Sherburne, for ditto.
John Adam, for Calcutta.
Hashmy, for Madras and Calcutta.
Mahomed Bux, Malay Coast.
Sophia, for ditto.
French.—Sophia, for Bordeaux.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April, 28. Ship Woodford, E. Chapman, from Sydney the 28th January.
— Ship Malabar, W. Sketter, from Bombay the 20th March.
May, 3. French ship Ann Marie, L. Lepelletier from Bordeaux the 18th April, 1825, Cape, Bourbon, Bombay, Cannanore, Pondicherry the 17th March, 1827, and Madras the 21st April.
DEPARTURES.—April, 30. Bark David Malcolm, W. M. Hanwell, for Rangoon.
— Ship Asia Felix, G. Jellicoe, for Bombay.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship Malabar, Capt. W. Skitter, from Bombay.—Mrs. Apcar and 4 children; Mr. Apcar, Mr. Manjek.—From Cochin:—Captain Taylor, Country Service.—From Madras:—Mrs. Patoom; Mrs. Skitter and child; Mrs. Agamore, and 2 Armenians.
Per ship Woodford, Captain E. Chapman, from Sydney.—A detachment of the 3d Buffs.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Bark David Malcolm, Captain W. Hanwell, for Rangoon.—Mrs. Stuig and Mr Rosa.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The ship Africa, Captain John Skittons, for London in 4 or 5 days.

STATION OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
MAY 2.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Susan, remains.
SAUGOR.—Fort William, outward bound, remains.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London—The Africa, Angerona and Coldstream.
For Liverpool—The Clansman and Othello.
For Martaban—The Ernaad.
For Bombay—The Asia Felix.
For Bourbon—The Montesquieu and Glaneuse.
For China—The Merope.
For Mauritius—The John.
For Penang and Eastward—The Mellish.
For Muscat—The Hummonshaw.
For Tavoy—The Leith (schooner).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—None.
DEPARTURES.—None.

Vessels in the Roads, 2d May.

H. M. Ship Fly, Captain Wetherall.
Ship Felicitas, Captain R. Campbell.
Ship David Scott, Captain Thornhill.
Brig Caraqueno, Captain M. J. Pientzenuver.
Brig Rutter Malta, Captain J. Robinson.
Brig Dolphin, Captain J. DeSilva.
Brig Catherine, Captain G. R. Hudson.
Brig Johanna, Captain J. Bernard.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—At Villa Marina, on the afternoon of the 4th inst. Alexandrina, C. M. MacDonald, infant daughter of the late Capt. A. MacDonald, Political Agent at Neemuch aged 14 months.
At Bushire in Persia, on the 9th ultimo, Jane Elizabeth, wife of Captain David Wilson, and daughter of the late Professor Young of Glasgow.
At Ahmedabad, on the 11th instant, Emma Forbes, daughter of John Vibart Esq. H. C. Civil Service aged 11 months and 22 days.
Of a nervous fever, on the 15th Instant, borne with Christian firmness and resignation to the Divine Will, Robert Baxter Esq. aged 31 years, occasioned by extreme exertion and mental fatigue arising from his anxiety to overcome his late embarrassments. As a husband and father he was exemplary, kind, and affectionate; as a friend, ardent and sincere. For integrity, honor, and candour he was esteemed whilst living, and lamented now no more. He has left a sorrowing wife and four young children to deplore his loss.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At St. John's Cathedral, on the 30th April, Lieutenant Newton Armstrong, of H. M.'s 30th Regiment, son of Major-General Armstrong, of H. M.'s Service, to Frances Margaret, eldest daughter of Charles Mackenzie, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service.
At Calcutta, on the 25th April, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. W. Yates, A. D. Kemp, Esq to Miss C. S. Jones.
At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 1st May at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Dr. Henderson, Mr. Benj. Richards, to Mrs. Jane Jacobs.
BIRTH.—At Calcutta, on Friday, the 27th April, Mrs. C. C. Rabeholm, of a daughter.
DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 2d May, Mrs. Julia Davies, wife of Captain Charles Frederick Davies, (Country Sea Service,) aged 32 years; after a lingering illness, which she bore with patience the last 16 months.
At Calcutta, on the 20th April, Mr. Joseph Robertson, aged 16 years, 3 months and 21 days.
At Calcutta, on the 28th April Nancy Matilda Campe, daughter of Mr. J. H. Campe, aged 7 years, 5 months and 11 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday, the 21st April, at the Vepery Church, by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Rottler, Mr. John Blake, to Miss Margaret Moody, the eldest Daughter of the late Conductor P. Moody.
On Wednesday, the 2d May, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Denton, Mr. Just Gantz, to Miss Ann Phillipina Martin.
BIRTHS.—At Madras, on the 2th May, the Lady of Daniel Elliott, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.
On the 1st May, on the Neilgherries, the Lady of Wm. Haines, Esq. of a Son.
At Quilon, on the 20th April, the Lady of Capt. Swanston, Paymaster at that Station, of Twin-sons.
On the 7th May, Mrs. E. Hogg, Wife of Mr. J. R. Hogg, Librarian, of a Son.
On the 1st May, Mrs. P. Carstairs, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Conada, near Vizianagram, on the morning of the 28th April, Lieutenant George Squire Mowatt, 12th Regiment N. I. The premature death of this young Officer was occasioned by the accidental discharge of his Gun when in the act of placing it against the wall of his Room; from his amiable disposition, he had endeared himself to all his brother Officers. His remains were interred with all due honours the same evening at Vizianagram.
At Secunderabad, on the 6th April last, from an attack of Fever, George Gleig, Esq. Asst. Surgeon 7th Regt. of Native Infantry.
At Hydrabad, on the morning of the 23d April, Mr. W. Lyon, aged 25 years and 4 months, much regretted.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

APRIL 25, 1827.

TO BUY.			TO SELL
26	0	Remittable	25 0
1	8	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2 0 Disct.
0	10	New ditto	1 2 Disct.
5200	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5000 0 Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	9 0
Ditto on Government Bills.....	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	8 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1-11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs ..	1-11½
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	86
	Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars, ...	per 100 Rupees	206 1½
Sovereigns, ...	each ditto	11 6
Guineas, ...	ditto ditto	10 8
Old Gold Mohurs, ...	ditto	18 6

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st April 1827.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Meerut, on Monday the 15th day of January 1827, of which Lieutenant-Colonel George Home Murray, C. B., His Majesty's 16th Lancers, is President, Captain Stephen Mercer, of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the undermentioned Charges; viz.

Charge.—"Captain Mercer, of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, ordered in arrest by Brigadier McCombe, Commanding the Station of Meerut, on the following Charges;

1st "For having refused to receive and carry into effect an order from the Brigadier, sent by Captain Croft, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, at Brigade Exercise, on the Morning of the 27th November 1826, although expressly told by that Officer that he was directed by the Brigadier to convey to him such orders.

2dly "For having made use of highly improper and intemperate expressions to Captain Croft, when he was delivering the Brigadier's order viz. 'Get away, Sir,'—'You have no business here on my Parade'—'I will not receive orders from you,'—or words to that effect.

3dly, "For having, when admonished by the Brigadier for refusing to receive his orders through Captain Croft, replied in 'highly' disrespectful tone and manner—'He has no business here, or to give me orders,' and persisting in making the same reply when informed by the Brigadier, that he had sent Captain Croft expressly for that purpose; and when told by the Brigadier to desist, or that he should send him to his quarters, adding, in a very insubordinate manner,—'no threats here, Sir,'—'You are not to threaten me.'

4thly. "For having, throughout the Brigade Field day, great want of respect towards the Brigadier, as well as great professional incapacity, or indifference to the instructions conveyed to him for the movement of the Regiment under his Command, and when corrected by the Brigadier, replying in a highly unofficerlike manner—'I know what all—all this is for'—'I know what your object is.'

The whole of such conduct being highly subversive of good order and Military discipline, calculated to impress the junior with wrong notions of the respect due to a superior Officer, and in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Deliberation and Finding.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence on the part of the Prosecution and of the defence, and what the Prisoner has otherwise urged in his justification, do find him, the said Captain Stephen Mercer, of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, Guilty of so much of the 1st Charge as relates to 'having refused to receive,' but not, 'and carry into effect' an order from Brigadier McCombe, sent by Captain Croft, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, at Brigade Exercise, on the Morning of the 27th November 1826, and acquit him of the remainder.

"Guilty of the 2d Charge, except the words 'highly,' and 'intemperate expressions.'

"Guilty of the first part of the 4th Charge, with exception of 'throughout,'—but acquit him of 'professional incapacity or indifference, and the remaining part of the Charge."

Sentence.—"The Court having found the Prisoner, Captain Stephen Mercer, of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, Guilty of so much of the Charges preferred against him as above specified, do adjudge him to be reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Confirmed.

(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General.*
Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

Though the Commander in Chief has confirmed the Proceedings of this Court Martial, he cannot approve them without entering into the consideration of the other Charges of which Captain Mercer has been partially acquitted. He has been found guilty of the 3d to its full extent, being for conducting himself in a very insubordinate manner, towards his Commanding Officer, for which he is Sentenced to be reprimanded, a Punishment totally inadequate to so grave a Military crime.

The Commander in Chief directs that Major-General Reynell, or the Officer Commanding, will assemble the Officers stationed at Meerut, and after reading the Proceedings of this Court Martial, with his Lordship's sentiments on the inadequacy of the Sentence which has been passed, will reprimand Captain Mercer in their presence, for the very great breach of Military discipline, of which he has been found guilty.

Captain Mercer will then be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

W. L. WATSON, *Adjt. Gent. of the Army.*

Extract of a letter from China dated 13th March, 1827.

"I send you a few lines by the Argyle to inform you of our arrival at Liutiu, where, I am sorry to add, we are likely to be obliged to remain four or five days for a pilot, there having been an engagement here between the Opium Ships and the Mandarine Boats, the result of which, I much fear, will turn out disastrously, and exemplify awfully. From what I can learn of the business the smuggling boats had left the ships, and were boarded by the Mandarine party; after which the Opium ships, boats retook them, and from all accounts several of the Chinamen are badly wounded, and one or two killed.

"The head Mandarine at Macao is called to Canton in consequence, a measure which must inevitably prolong our detention, no one else having the power to grant permission for a pilot to take the ship up. Cotton, at present, is improving in price, although the least quality has been so low as 10 Tales, Patna Opium will not sell—Malwa is the only kind going off at a profit."

[*John Bull, April* 28.

Madras.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, May 9.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... 27 *Premium.*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public securities, viz. 100⅛ Madras Rupees per 10 Sicca Rupees..... 25 *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... ¼ *Premium*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 100⅛ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..... 2¼ *Discount*

The Weather at the Presidency has been until the last few days uncommonly favourable; but during the preceding week, although the Thermometer could not have been considered high, it not having exceeded 90°, yet the closeness of the Atmosphere, especially at night, indicated the approach of the petty monsoon. On Saturday the rapid rise of the Surf towards noon, bore the appearance of rough weather out at Sea, and at sunset, the appearance of the Sky to the Eastward evinced the approach of stormy weather. The swell increased during the night, and the Wind began to blow very fresh on Sunday morning, accompanied with very heavy fall of rain and loud peals of thunder. The rain has since continued to fall as heavily as in the Monsoon Season and with very little intermission. Considerable apprehensions for the safety of the few Ships in the Roads was excited by the continued boisterous state of the weather on Sunday. We understand that the Barometer has not been below 29° 70' during the Gale. The Ship *David Scott*, parted from two chain Cables and at 5 P. M. on Sunday she cut from her sheet, and stood out to Sea under double reefed topsails and courses. On Sunday night the *Felicitas* parted from her chain, and brought up with a Coir cable near the shore; and although she appeared to pitch heavily, and altogether in a critical situation, she continues riding in safety. Five Native Vessels have been driven on shore, one Brig with 10 garce of Rice, and another with about 6 garce of Paddy; the residue were without Cargo.

We are glad to add no lives were lost, but these Vessels are likely to go to pieces.

The following are the Names.

Snow Balaramasawmy, Syrang P. Reddy, from Baroovah, left 2d April—(wrecked.)

Dhoney Condaswarasawmy, Tindal Soorody Tanapah, from Mousoorcottah, left 14th April (wrecked.)

Dhoney Audy Latchemy, Tindal C. Tanapah from Calingapatam, left 25th April—(wrecked.)

Brig Thamaraprasad, Syrang Arjuna Thovay, from Balasoor, left 25th February—(wrecked.)

Dhoney Meera Madeth, Tindal Soobben, from Swernapore, left 2d February—(wrecked.)

H. M. Ship *Fly*, Captain F. N. Wetherall, anchored well out in the roads yesterday—towards evening she struck her top gallant masts. no communication except by telegraph, has been had with her.

H. M. Schooner *Cochin*, Captain Carroll, sailed on a Cruize on Thursday last; and on Saturday evening, H. M. Sloop of War *Champion* put to Sea on a Cruize.

Madras Govt. Gazt. May 8.

SINCE the issue of our Supplement of Tuesday, the Rain has continued to fall in torrents and without much intermission; at day-light yesterday it blew a gale, which was fortunately of short duration. The quantity of Rain that has fallen during the stormy weather from Saturday evening until 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, amounts to 21, 645 inches, and the total fall from the 1st Instant to the same period has been 22.095 inches; a quantity hardly ever exceeded in any Month, not in the monsoon. The Tanks in the neighbourhood of Madras must be nearly full, if we may judge from the inundated state of the several Gardens on the Plain, and from the state of the roads. Many of the by-roads are impassable, and the streets of Black-Town exhibited a stream of water at least a foot deep in many part We have not heard of any further accidents amongst the small craft, except the report of a Native Brig having been stranded on Tuesday evening.

We understand the Barometer was lower yesterday than it had yet been, and fears were entertained that the bad Weather was not over, but that it might blow from the N. W. and with violence.

The MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY, held their Annual General Meeting at the College-Hall, on Monday, the 30th ultimo.

The Honorable SIR RALPH PALMER, President, in the Chair.

The objects of the Meeting having been stated by the Honorable the Chairman, the Secretary's Report of the appropriation of the Society's funds was laid before it, which being found to be in a flourishing condition it was resolved, that in addition to the new publications, a portion of the Society's income be annually expended in the purchase of standard works for the Library.

The following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Members of the Committee for the ensuing year.

D. Hill, Esq.
Major Napier,
J. Macleod, Esq.

The following gentlemen have been admitted as Members since the last General Meeting.

Dr. J. Irving,
W. Bathie, Esq.
A. Robertson, Esq.
W. C. Sterling, Esq.
Reverend Mr. Spring,
J. Savage, Esq.
J. Stevenson, Esq.
Captain Harkness,
G. Garrow, Esq.
Captain H. Power,
J. A. Hudleston, Esq.
W. Bannister, Esq. re-admitted.
F. Anderson, Esq. College Student,
E. B. Thomas, Esq. do. do.

The following donations have been made since the last Report.

No. 1, Skeleton head of the Hippopotamus shot in the river Neeba in Caffraria, presented by J. D. Gleig, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

Nos. 2 to 14, Articles of dress, ornaments, &c. &c. worn by the Boochooanas, presented by J. D. Gleig, Esq.

Nos. 12 and 14, are metallic Beads, Bracelets, and Rings worn as ornaments, the workmanship of the Baharootse tribe, whose country lies about ten days journey N. E. of Luttakoo. They are more advanced in many of the arts of civilized life than the more Southern tribes: they smelt their own copper, and draw wire, of which the above are specimens.

Nos. 15 to 21, are specimens of the knives, needles and other articles used for ordinary purposes.

No. 22, six spears used in war by the Kaffres and Boochooans. In the use of this instrument the Kaffres are more expert than the other tribes, for excepting a small club, they use no other weapon, whereas the Boochooanas depend more on their bows and arrows, carrying also battle axes.

Nos. 23 to 26, are specimens of clubs, battle axes, bows and poisoned arrows used in war and the chase.

Nos. 27 and 28, spears and other warlike instruments.

The above form very complete collection, and are admirably calculated to illustrate the manners and customs of the tribes inhabiting that part of Africa.

No. 29, a beautiful specimen of Asbestos found in the hills near Hardcastle north of the Orange river, by J. D. Gleig, Esq. This substance is of a greyish leaden colour, silky fibrous texture, insoluble in water and remains unaltered in appearance and properties by the action of fire. It is sometimes found in Scotland and some parts of England.

The following books have been presented to the Society.

The 15th Volume of the Asiatic Researches, by the Asiatic Society.

The 2d Volume of the Transaction of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, by the Medical and Physical Society.

Kennedy on Cholera, by the Author.

Wallis's Skeleton Maps of Cornwall and Table of Population, by Captain Wallis.

Synopsis of the British Museum, by do. do.

Astronomical Observations, Vos. 3d and 4th; Memoirs of the Syria Christian or Christians of St. Thomas by Captain Swanston, M. N. I., by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

This is a higly interesting Treatise. It comprises a complete history of the Syrian Chris-

(Continued after the Poetry)

POETRY.

NATURE.

By D. L. Richardson.

The fair smile of morning,
The glory of noon,
The bright stars adorning
The path of the moon;
The mist-cover'd mountain,
The valley and plain,
The lake and the fountain,
The river and main,
Their magic combining,
Illume and control
The care and repining
That darken the soul!

The timid Spring stealing
Through light and perfume,
The Summer's revealing
Of beauty and bloom;
The rich Autumn glowing,
With golden leaves crown'd,
The pale Winter throwing
His snow-wreaths around;
All widely diffusing
A charm on the earth,
Wake loftier musing
And holier mirth.

There is not a sorrow
That hath not a balm;
From Nature we borrow,
In tempest or calm;
There is not a season,
There is not a scene,
But fancy and reason
May gaze on serene:
And own it possessing
A zest for the glad,
A solace and blessing
To comfort the sad!

BY HOOD

O Love! what art thou, Love? The ace of hearts,
Trumping earth's kings and queens, and all its suits;
A player, masquerading many parts
In life's odd carnival; a boy that shoots,
From ladies' eyes, such mortal woundy darts;
A gardener pulling heart's-ease up by the roots;
The Puck of passion—partly false, part real—
A marriagable maiden's "beau ideal?"

O Love! what art thou, Love? A wicked thing
Making green misses spoil their work at school;
A melancholy man, cross-gartering?
Grave ripe-fac'd wisdom made an April fool?
A youngster, tilting at a wedding-ring?
A sinner, sitting on a cuttie stool?
A Ferdinand de something in a hovel,
Helping Matilda Rose to make a novel?

O Love! what art thou, Love? One that is bad
With palpitations of the heart—like mine—
A poor bewildered maid, making so sad
A necklace of her garters—fell design!
A poet, gone unreasonabloy mad,
Ending his sonnets with a hempen line?
O Love!—but whither now? forgive me, pray;
I'm not the first that Love hath led astray.

(Continued from third Page.)

tians, or Christians of St. Thomas as they are called, from the arrival of the Apostle at Cranganor, A. D. 51, to the present period. It is divided into six chapters.

Chapter 1st, comprises the period from the arrival of the Apostle Thomas, to the first appearance of the Portuguese in India A. D. 1502.

Chapter 2d, from the first appearance of the Portuguese, A. D. 1502, to the Synod of Udiamper A. B. 1599.

Cahpter 3d, from Synod of Udiamper, A. D. 1599, to the expulsion of the Jesuits A. D. 1665.

Chapter 4th, from the expulsion of the Jesuits, A. D. 1665, to the foundation of the College of Cottayum and the Establishment of the British Missionaries with the Church A. D. 1815.

Chapter 5th, from the foundation of the College of Cottayum and the Establishment of the British Missionaries A. D. 1815, to the present day A. D. 1826.

Chapter 6th, the present state of the Syrian Christians of Malay-ala; their Creeds and Doctrines, their manners and customs.

On reading over this memoir, we are struck with the rapid progress made by Christianity in its earliest days in this Country, compared with its slow march at present. During the short time the Apostle remained at Cranganore he established numerous Churches, and converted many Bramins of the highest rank and greatest consequence in that part of the Country. The Church was protected by the Princes of the neighbouring countries, who granted to its members privileges and immunities conferred on no other class. But this great success unfortunately excited great ambition; and instead of being contented with the protection afforded by the neighbouring Princes, they were led to elect a King of their own religion. Pahlitte was the first raised to the throne under the title of "King of the Christians of St. Thomas." This independence did not last long; and from this period the prosperity of the Church as well as the purity of its doctrines began to decline.

The members of the Church at present amount to about 70,000; and as the College established at Cottayum is under the protection of the British Resident, and as the youths just acted there for the priesthood are under the direction of well informed English Missionaries, it is to be hoped that its prosperity as well as the simplicity and beauty of its original doctrine may be again restored.

A valuable collection of Minerals, Rock specimens and Organic Remains brought from England by Captain H. Wallis, 15th Regiment N. I. In particular some of the specimens of copper ore are very valuable on account of their being rarely met with.

A large Saw-fish by Lieut. Colonel Taylor.

The Honorable the President having brought to the notice of the meeting the distinguished literary character of Lieut. Colonel Warren, author of the Kala Sankalita, that gentleman was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society.

Captain H. Wallis of the 15th Regt. M. N. I. was also elected on honorary member as a mark of the high sense the Society entertain of his Geological talents.

It was also resolved, that in future, Members of Government, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Commanders in Chief of the Army and Navy, be invited to become Members of the Society on their arrival at Madras.

The thanks of the Meeting were offered to the Honorable the Chairman for his conduct in the chair: also to the Managing Committee and to the Secretary, for their services during the last year.

Europe.

THE SUN,—JANUARY 8.

The highest encomium which can be bestowed on the public and private character of the late Duke of York is the tribute which public opinion pays to his worth. One feeling animates all classes on this melancholy occasion—sorrow for his loss, and respect for the many high and excellent qualities which adorned him, are universally expressed; and if any proof were wanting of the attachment with which he had inspired the whole community towards his person, it is to be found in that grief which is manifested at his death. True, it unfortunately is, that some writers for the Press, who delight rather in publishing the failings of the highest Personages, with all the wicked exageration which suits the palate of the depraved, instead of acting upon the Christian doctrine of not condemning others, or upon the moral maxim,

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum,"

have, even while the remains of the illustrious Duke lay stretched on the bed in which he had expired, basely, calumniously, and with a fiend-like want of proper feeling and decency, given vent to their malignity, by depicting in prominent colours those failings, which, if his Royal Highness indeed possessed, he possessed in common with all flesh, and over which the veil of years having been drawn, charity should have still concealed them at such a moment. It is not, however, such writers who will transmit to posterity the character of the Duke of York. Their slander will be forgotten long before the records of his public conduct will cease to exist. The page of History will do justice to his memory, and the future deeds of the British Army will perpetuate those proofs of the benefits which his Royal Highness had conferred on his country, and which they have already recorded in fields of glory.

To draw a real portrait of the Duke of York would be no easy task; the same portion of the press, however, which prominently described his failings, thus paints his personal character.—

"The Duke of York, in private society (says the Times,) was WARMLY and DESERVEDLY BELOVED—CHEERFUL, AFFABLE, OPEN, BRAVE and GENEROUS—a steady and cordial friend—grateful for kindness—INVIOLABLE IN HIS ENGAGEMENTS—PLACABLE IN HIS FEW RESENTMENTS—HUMANE AND COMPASSIONATE TO ALL WHOSE DISTRESSES HE HAD THE MEANS OF RELIEVING No man of his high rank, since the days of Henry IV. of France, has ever conciliated more personal attachments, or retained them longer, No man has provoked less private animosity, or disarmed it sooner, HE WAS THE WILLING AND CONSTANT PROTECTOR of THOUSANDS, WHO HAD NO HELP TO RELY UPON BUT THAT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS. He was easy and unassuming among the higher classes with whom he lived. HE WAS CONSIDERATE, KIND, AND BENEFICIENT TOWARD THOSE OVER WHOM HIS POWER EXTENDED. In dispensing his official patronage, *he was no less exempt from vindictive and malignant impulse than from childish and and unfair predelictions*; and the CHARACTER of the DUKE of YORK, quite as much as his illustrious rank and station, qualified him to emerge an honest public servant from those corruptions with which Ministerial importunity is too prone to surround the head of a great Executive department."

It is perhaps unnecessary to add a word to so powerful and just a delineation of parts of the Duke's character as this paragraph has produced; but it has omitted a few points which we cannot refrain from adverting to. The fillial and fraternal affection which his Royal Highness exhibited during the whole period of his life, deserve to be recorded as genuine proofs of the sensibility of his nature, and the correctness of his feelings. As a son and a brother, he was spotless; and if his connubial life did not exhibit so correct an example of conduct, still it should be mentioned in the same breath which records his weakness in that respect, that he manifested, on all occasions, to the Duchess, the most marked attention and respect, and as far as appearances to the public went, lived with her Royal Highness on terms of union and affection. To the personal qualities which adorned the Duke of York must be added those more public virtues which rendered him respected and beloved by all parties. His attachment to the Constitution of his country as by law established, in Church and State, was sincere and firm: he never failed to oppose any innovation which was attempted, with zeal and ardour; and if on one occasion he made a stronger display of these feelings than was by many considered prudent or wise in the situation in which he stood, no one denied the sincerity of his motive, nor the real belief he entertained of the evils which would result to his country from an alteration of the laws on the subject on which he expressed his opinion with so much energy and decision.

Commanding as the Duke of York undoubtedly did the affections of every class in the country, his loss is a national calamity of no ordinary nature. He kept alive feelings of loyalty more, perhaps, than any man who ever lived in England; he was the connecting link between Royalty and the Nation generally. The unshaken friend of the throne, and of the rights of the people.

The consequences of his death will probably be more extensive than our eye can yet scan; and as the current of time rolls on its eventful course, our recollection of the Duke of York will start forth afresh upon our minds, and we shall then truly appreciate his character and the loss which has been sustained by the country in his death.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.—JAN. 1.

At the recommendation of the Duke of York, that his Majesty would take into consideration the situation and claims of a very meritorious class of officers of the army—old Lieutenants—whose narrow pecuniary circumstances would not enable them to pay the regulation price for promotion, a General Order has been issued from the Horse Guards by command of his Majesty, "that the Lieutenants actually serving on full pay in regiment of the line, whose commissions are dated in or previous to the year 1811, shall be promoted, at their option, to the unattached rank of Captain, and placed on the whole rate of half-pay of that rank, viz. 6s. per diem; and that they shall be replaced by Lieutenants from the half-pay list who are in the receipt of 4s. per diem; that the widows of the Lieutnants so promoted shall be admitted to the pensions of Captains widows that the officers so promoted shall be eligible for employment on full pay as Captains, according to the means which actual vacancies arising from death, augmentation, &c. may offer."

We are sincerely happy to hear that it is in the contemplation of the Admiralty to extend the late considerate and gracious boon, granted to the old Subalterns of the Line by his Majesty, at the particular recommendation of his late Royal Highness the Commander in-Chief, to the old First Lieutenants of the Royal Marines We trust the indulgence will not stop here, but be extended to that deservedly disappointed class of Officers, the old Second Lieutenants of the distinguished corps, as some recompense for serving their country from 15 to 18 years, in the same subordinate rank—a period of time unprecedented in the British military service—(*Morning Chronicle.*)

There is at length good ground for congratulating Europe on the adoption of final and decitive mensures on behalf of Greece by the three great Powers of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The Cabinets of London and St. Petersburgh had, some time ago, transmited their *ultimatum* to Turkey on this subject. The Court of the Tuileries has acceded to the policy of its allies within the last fortnight, and resistance by Turkey to their joint demands is wholly out of the question. The point insisted on amounts to nothing less then a full recognition by the Porte of the absolute and entire Independence of the Greek nation, which recognition is to be officially communicated to the parties requiring it by a given day; failing which the Ambassadors of the Allied Christian Courts are, on that same day, simultaneously to quit Constaninople. Consuls were, at the expiration of the time of the *ultimatum*, to be sent to Greece from England, France, and Russia. —(*Times.*)

THE SUN,—JANUARY 9.

We can state upon good authority that it is finally decided that his Grace the Duke of Wellington is to be appointed to the office of Commander in Chief.

Rear Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart, is to succeed Rear Admiral Willoughby Lake, as Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships on the North American Station.

THE SUN.—JAN. 10

It is confidently stated in the Ministerial Circles, that the Marquis Wellesley will shortly have a prominent place in his Majesty's Councils.

The Paris Papers of Monday and the Etoile of Tuesday morning reached us last night They leave us still in uncertainty with regard to the great questions how pending at Madrid. The Etoile publishes a letter from that capital dated the 28th, but it relates to the weather and state of health of the inhabitants—cautiously avoiding the mention of political subjects. In the Constitutionnel and Quotidienne we find private correspondence, dated the 29th, on the state of public affairs, but no conclusive opinion can be formed from thence of the intentions of Ferdinand.

Mr. Lamb had formally communicated to M. Salmon the landing of British troops in Portugal. His endeavours to effect a change in the Ministry are said to have been unsuccessful, and according to these letters it was expected that he would immediately withdraw himself from Madrid. A report prevailed in Paris on Monday that he had actually taken his departure. The Swiss troops were making preparations for their return to France.

The New law for the regulation of the Press in France seems to occupy public attention to an unusual degree; but, notwithstanding the decided opposition of the press itself to the intended measure, and the force of the arguments used, it is likely to pass. The Aristarque, an ultra journal, has already anticipated the effect of the law by signifying its intention to die a natural death at once, instead of having its existence terminated by the strong hand of the law.

The French Government have been evidently directing their attention for some time past to the state of their Navy, and the means of rendering the Naval departments more efficient.

The official part of the Moniteur of Monday contains three Royal Ordinances relative to their Marine. The first, after a preamble stating the reasons for the measures, decrees that there shall be a Maritime Prefect in each of the five great ports of the kingdom; the second appoints the five Prefects; and the third, after stating that experience has shown the disproportion between the number of the Members of the Board of Admiralty and the importance and extent of their labours, creates Vice Admiral Count de Gourdon, and the Vice Admiral Count de Angier, Members of that Board. The French Funds continue steady.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

It is confidently said in the military circles that the following are the arrangements about to be made:—

It is not yet settled who is to be Commander in-Chief, but it is generally supposed the Duke of Wellington will be appointed.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is, it is understood, to be appointed from the 2d or Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, of which he is at present Colonel, to the Colonelcy of the 1st or Greanadier Regiment of Foot Guards, vacant by the death of his lamented brother.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester to be appointed from the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, of which he is at present Colonel, to the Colonelcy of the 2d or Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards in the room of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, appointed to the Grenadier Guards.

The Marquis of Huntly to be appointed from the 1st Regiment of Foot, or Royals, of which he is at present at the head, to the Colonelcy of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, in the room of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, appointed to the Coldstream.

The Earl of Dalhousie to be appointed from the 26th Regiment of Foot, or Cameronians, of which he is now Colonel, to the Colonelcy of the 1st, or Royals, in the room of the Marquis of Huntly, appointed to the 3d Guards.

Sir Archibald Campbell, at present in India, and who commanded the British troops in the late Burmese war, to be appointed to the Colonelcy of the 26th Regiment of Foot, in the room of the Earl of Dalhousie, appointed to the Royals.

The 60th Regiment of Foot, of which the deceased Duke was also Colonel, and the Staff of which is enormously extensive the regiment having had nine battalions at the close of the late war, it is said, is to be formed into two distinct regiments, and the Staff, as at present existing, to be broken up.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE AT THE TUNNEL UNDER THE THAMES.

The workpeople and others engaged in this undertaking, as well as the whole neighbourhood of the spot where the excavation is pro-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23D 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

ceeding, were thrown into great consternation and alarm on Monday morning, by a violent report which proceeded from the mouth of the shaft succeeded by an immense body of flame. The shock was most tremendous, and was felt a considerable distance from the spot itself. Upon inquiry, however, it appeared that the accident was not so serious in its consequences as was at first anticipated, although it is sufficiently distressing.

For some time past it has been considered that the portable gas was by far the best light which could be adopted for the assistance of the labourers, and the work has been constantly so lighted.—At the summit of that part of the shaft where the bricks and other materials are lowered, there happened on this day to be placed, for the purpose of descent, some bottles of portable gas: the spot being immediately under the engine, is, of course, perpetually shaking from its working, and owing to some inattention on the part of the men employed at this portion of the works, who have, however, been previously remarkable for their care and caution, one of the bottles was not carefully secured, and the rumbling of the engine gradually displacing it from a level, it at length fell down the shaft.

On meeting the earth, the distance being 70 feet, it burst with a tremendous crash, and there being a lighted candle near the spot, when it fell, it immediately ignited, and filled the whole body of the shaft, even to its summit, in one entire flame, which partially proceeded into the arches themselves, but fortunately not so far as to reach the spot where the majority of the work-people were engaged. The men, however, employed on the immediate spot where the bottle fell, have suffered most dreadfully, although there has been no present loss of life.

The extreme distance of the spot where the shield is now placed, rendering the passage of the excavated earth to the summit of the shaft by means of wooden planks and barrows too tardy for the desired expedition of the work, it has been determined to complete a rail-road for the purpose of accelerating this part of the undertaking, and the work-people engaged in this object were immediately at the base of the shaft. A man named Robert Greenshields, a millwright employed in laying down the rail-road, has been so frightfully burnt, that it is impossible to distinguish a single feature. The foreman of the bricklayers named, Lane, observed the bottle falling, and being immediately at the shaft, with a singular presence of mind threw himself on the ground, with his face downwards, and although the bottle fell nearer to him than some others, he escaped unhurt.

All the money spontaneously subscribed by visitors is appropriated to the accumulation of a sick fund, from which all patients connected with the undertaking have relief.

FIGHT BETWEEN WARD AND CRAWLEY,

FOR TWO HUNDRED SOVEREIGNS.

This long pending and interesting match was decided yesterday, at Royston Heath, Cambridgeshire, within half a mile of Royston town. According to the terms of the Articles, the men were to fight within one hundred miles of London, and the neighbourhood of Royston was chosen, as, from the close conjunction of three counties—Essex, Hertfordshire, and Cambridgeshire—there was less chance of interruption from the *beaks*. In order to prevent all disappointment, special messengers were sent down on Sunday to select an appropriate place; and on application to a gentleman of large landed estate, in that vicinity, he most liberally granted permission for the stakes to be pitched on the farm of one of his tenants, although upon a former occasion there was but too much ground to complain of the conduct of some of the parties assembled on the same spot. The place in question is called Haydon Grange. It is the same where Sampson and Hudson were to have fought about two years back, and is situated in the county of Essex. Here an excellent outer and inner ring was formed by Tom Oliver, Cannon, and others of the pugilistic corps, and a more admirable situation could not have been chosen for the sport. In the fistic circles, however, as well as in others of greater respectability, jealousies will arise, and violations of good faith will occur. The Commissary, Bill Gibbons, in direct opposition, to instructions which he had received, thought proper to choose a spot for himself, and instead of proceeding to Haydon Grange, actuated, as it is supposed, by a desire to defeat the hopes of the "Waggon Train," carried the stakes to Royston Heath, and there took up his position—thus frustrating the plans previously adopted, depriving many of the *Fancy* who went to the place first mentioned, of the highest treat that has been enjoyed for many years, and greatly inconveniencing those *nobs* who had depended upon having waggons from which to view the battle. Independent of which, facilities were given to scenes of confusion, and something worse which would have been greatly obviated. Among those who were sufferers by the disobedience of orders, was the Commander-in-Chief himself, and other staunch supporters of the Ring. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Commissary will feel the consequence of his own misconduct, by being mulct of his customary fee, a far greater mortification than any other which could befal him. The Commander-in-Chief will no doubt feel, that such an example is necessary to support that subordination which the affairs of the Ring, as well as other affairs, so imperiously demand.

With respect to the fight between Ward and Crawley, it is hardly necessary to state, that it has for some weeks occupied the almost undivided attention of the Patrons of Pugilism in all parts of the kingdom, and has led to speculations of immense extent, in which the friends and admirers of each man backed their opinions by heavy bets. The last week has been distinguished by unusual bustle in all the sporting circles, and large sums were laid, from hundreds down to simple units—the odds varying from 6 to 4 to 2 to 1 on Jem Ward, whose well-known scientific qualities, although inferior in weight to Crawley, rendered him a decided favourite. Of these odds, it was observed, that some of the best judges of the fancy were willing takers. They saw nothing in Ward, they said, which could justify such extraordinary confidence; and in fact, in secret, considered Crawley's weight, length and bottom, as well as his slashing style of out-fighting, sufficient to insure success. Both men had been assiduously attentive to their training. Ward having taken up his quarters at Hurley Bottom, in Berkshire, and Crawley at Kleisby's Hut, in Cambridgeshire. They were admitted to be in excellent condition, and each spoke with confidence of victory. Crawley, asserting that it was the fight of all others for which he had been most anxious for the last two years, and Ward backing the result as "a certainty."

To those who may not be acquainted with the career, of the men heretofore, the following sketch of their labours may not be uninteresting:—

CRAWLEY is a butcher by trade, and was born in 1800. He commenced his career of *milling* at the age of 15, in the neighbourhood of his father's house, in Whitecross-street, where he often had occasion to reduce an unruly customer to good order. He also distinguished himself by successful contests with some of his rival butchers in Clare Market, and in other *rencontres*, in which honour alone constituted the incentive to action. His first appearance in the Prize Ring was on the 17th of August, 1818, at Busby Farm, four miles from Kingston, Surrey after the battle between Painter and Spring. His opponent was a man of the name of Sutliffe, a butcher, from the old quarter, Clare, Market. The sum fought for was 20*l.*, which had been collected by Sir Samuel Romilly's Committee, during the election then going on for Westminister, and during which busy scene, Crawley and Sutliffe were engaged as special constables. Sutliffe, had the advantage of weight and height, in the latter about an inch, and in the former about a stone; but notwithstanding this superiority, he soon found that he was overmatched. In seven rounds, he was reduced "to a stand still," and bled more profusely than one of his *professional* victims.

"Crawley's pretentions to boxing importance were now admitted by all, and on the 16th of March, 1819, he was matched against Hickman, the Gas Light Man, for 60*l.* a-side. They met on Moulsey Hurst, and, in 13 rounds, after a manly contest, Crawley was beaten, by the terrific right handed ear bit, for which Hickman was so celebrated. But the discomfited Peter was not disgraced, and his friends felt that he had done all that was in the power of a brave man to do to win the fight.

In 1821, he thought he was sound enough for another trial with Hickman, and challenged him for 100*l.*; but the Gas Man looked for higher game, and declined the invitation.

In the mean time, Peter went on perfecting himself in the art, and on various occasions, distinguished himself at the Sparring Benefits.

On the 1st of February, 1822, he was challanged by Tom Shelton; but, in consequence of a rupture, it, was deemed improper for him to enter the ring, a certificate of Mr. Hughes, a surgeon in the Waterloo Road, to that effect, was published.

In the May following, while attending Chester Races, in company with Jack Carter, he beat an insolent yokel named Southern, weighing seventeen stone, who came into the room where they were sitting for the express purpose of *lalluping* the Londoners.

His next, and, we believe, his last appearance in the Prize Ring was with Dick Acton, who having previously been beaten by Jem Ward, the comparison of the two fights seems in some measure to operate as a criterion of the merits of the two men. The fight between Ward and Acton took place on the 11th June, 1822 at Moulsey Hurst, for 25*l.* a-side. In point of appearance, the advantages were all in favour of Acton—he weighed a stone and a half heavier than Ward—he was taller, and his condition superior—added to which, his confidence seemed already to have led his friends to book "victory" as certain. The trial, however, had not yet taken place, and, in a very few minutes, Ward shewed such decided superiority in hitting, stopping, and getting away, that poor Dick found it was all *dickey*, and, in the sixth round, he received such a poser under the listener that he was deaf to time when called; and four minutes elapsed before he was able to get out of the ring. Ward might be said to have won without a scratch.

It was on the 6th of May, 1823, that Crawley had a slap at the same antagonist, for 50*l.* a-side, on Blindlow Heath, Surrey, and here, again, Acton was allowed to have the advantage in weight, strength, activity, and condition, for with respect to the latter, it was obvious that Crawley was any thing but *bang up*. Still he was known to possess a fair portion of skill, combined with sound bottom, and upon these requisities his friends pinned their faith, backing him at 6 to 4. It was an excellent fight, on both sides, and each man did his duty manfully; but Crawley took seven more rounds than Ward had done, to polish off the same customer, as well as a little more time. It was thought, also, by good judges, that he did not do his work half so well. To this it must be answered, however, that he was labouring under hernia, and was by no means so fresh as Ward, who, among all his faults, does not number that of being fond of *lushing*. In comparing the fights, it must not be forgotten, that it was Ward's first fight, and Crawley's last; and, also, that Crawley punished Acton more severely than Ward had done.

After this fight, Crawley laid on the shelf, and, although repeated challenges and replies have appeared in the press, touching a match between him and Ward, nothing conclusive was done until the present occasion.

OF WARD, he has been so repeatedly before the public, and his merits have been so often canvassed, it is scarcely necessary to do more than notice the list of the battles in which he has been engaged. We would wish only to remember his good qualities; but that he has done wrong is a matter of such notoriety, it would be impossible to keep it in the back ground. Nevertheless, we think he has seen his folly, and we are sure his own interest must reach him to feel the importance of wiping out the recollection of the past, by the purity of his conduct in future.

Ward's first battle in the Prize Ring was that to which we have just alluded, with Dick Acton; but he had previously signalized himself in many a hardy contest in the streets. He is acknowledged to be the most scientific man in the Ring, to be a good thrower, a punishing hitter, to have good command of his temper, and (although some doubt it) to be a game man.

On the 10th of September, 1822, he beat Woolwich Burke, at Harpenden Heath, in seven minutes, for a purse.

His third fight was with Bill Abbott, of which the less we say the better. It was an admitted *ross*—and so let it go.

His next appearance in the field of battle was with Whiteheaded Bob, who so recently challenged him for 200*l.*; but has since forfeited. They fought on Wimbledon Common, Feb. 4, for a purse of 5*l.*; but, although Bob proved himself an "out and out" good one, he was forced, reluctantly, to yield to superior science and tact. Twenty rounds were fought, in nineteen minutes.

Jem then went upon a sparring tour, and, under a feigned name, caught a few flats in the neighbourhood of Bath, Bristol, Gloucester, and Southampton. In all his rencontres he had the advantage.

On his return to town, he was matched with Josh Hudson, for one hundred pounds a-side. The affair took place on the 11th of November 1823, at Moulsey Hurst. Ward had decidedly the best of the battle for three-fourths of the fight, when he fell off unaccountably, and lost, to the surprise of some thousands. This unexpected result was attributed to want of attention in training; but no such failing was to be attributed to him on the present occasion.

He subsequently fought Sampson twice, and Tom Cannon once, in all of which battles he was victorious; and had he been equally successful with Peter Crawley, he would no doubt have been backed against Big Brown, the Shropshire hero, for 500*l.* Whether this will now be the case remains to be proved,—but his friends have received such a woeful defeat, that we think it is not improbable they will look before they leap.

At the latter end of last week both men moved from their respective places of training, and on Monday were found surrounded by their friends near the intended scene of action—Ward at the Red Lion, in Royston, and Crawley at the same favourite sign, on Reed's Mill Hill, within three miles of Royston, on the London side. Both were in excellent spirits, and both appeared equally anxious for the affray.

In the course of Monday evening a considerable sprinkling of the "knowing ones" were seen on the trot towards the appointed rendezvous, many of whom stopped short at Wade's Mill, Puckeridge, or Buntingford, while others helped to swell the coffers of the good hosts of Royston, by patronizing the abundant contents of their larders and their wine cellars. The throng, however, was by no means so numerous as had been anticipated—a circumstance which might appear surprizing, were it not for the apprehensions which were entertained of the death of the Duke of York—an event which would have inevitably led to the postponement of the fight; a proceeding perfectly consistent with the good feeling of the Fancy, and supported by the precedent afforded in the fight between Randall and Turner, which was deferred in consequence of the Queen. The morning of Tuesday, however, brought down additional forces, and the assembly upon the whole was highly respectable, although the diversion occasioned by the Commissary's misconduct led to their being greatly divided. Cambridge, among the inhabitants of which Crawley is a great favourite, also furnished its quota of recruits, and thus the field was taken in tolerable force. Cavalry, infantry, and charioteers, elbowing each other for precedence, and exhibiting all the varieties of Falstaff's ragged regiment, with pretty much the same perfection of discipline.

A ring, however, such as it was, was soon made, and due, preparations were made for the arrival of the men, who, as the stakes would not go to them, were necessarily constrained to come to the stakes.

During these operations, the scene in the town of Royston was rich—the friends and backers of Ward, who were very numerous, vociferously offered their bets at twenty to ten; and many of the tempting, and, as it turned out, lucky baits, were swallowed; but still large sums went "a-begging," and it became necessary to advance a point or two farther, in order to get on at all; and on the Wardites were determined to be at all hazards. In Cambridge, on the preceding day, a similar scene was exhibited; but there the patrons of Crawley were not so unreasonable in their expectations, and large sums were laid at 6 to 4; the "*London particulars*" congratulating themselves upon finding the lettered inmates of *Alma Mater* such easy *flats*. We do not remember, however, on any former occasion, to have witnessed a more complete defeat of good judges, or a more decided failure in pugnacious calculations. Some of the oldest and most finished students of the doctrine of chances, with all its mysteries and intricacies, were completely *floored*, and perhaps such an elongation of *phizzes* has not been witnessed since the plague of London. It is true, that many good humouredly endeavoured to laugh at their misfortunes, but then it was such a laugh as T. P. Cooke gives us in *The Vampire*, or as a Hyena might indulge in when disappointed of an expected bone; and we may add, it was not much sweetened by the subsequent salutations with which they were met on the road home, in repeated cries of "Crawley for ever." But we must proceed to describe the cause of all this mischief.

At ten minutes before one the men entered the Ring. Ward took the lead, attended by Josh Hudson and Reuben Marten (who was substituted for Tom Oliver, who was at Haydon Grange). Crawley soon after made his appearance, under the auspices of Tom Belcher and Harry Harmer. They approached each other with good humour, and shook hands cordially. Some time then elapsed in appointing umpires and a referee, this effected, the men proceeded to strip, while the seconds tied their *fogles* to the stakes. Crawley's a bright yellow, and Ward's a blue bird's eye. On being stripped, their condition appeared to be of the first order—Crawley weighing thirteen stone, and Ward twelve stone seven pounds. The odds 11 to 5 on Ward.

All being in readiness, the toss for choice of sides was won by Belcher, on the part of Crawley. It was subsequently agreed, however, that the men should fight across the sun, which, at this moment, shone with bright effulgence.

THE FIGHT.

On shaking hands, the men threw themselves into position, and the superiority in point of height on the part of Crawley, was obvious;

tle Ward seemed covered at all points, and the attention of the ring was intense.

Round 1. Short sparring, each man looking for an opening, and cautions; at last Crawley, anxious to begin, went in, and hit out ineffectually with his left: Ward was awake, stopped him with his right, countered with great cleverness with his left in return, and catching him severely under the right eye, dropped him cleverly as if he had been shot, amidst the cheers of his friends. This blow produced first blood at the corner of Crawley's eye, and decided at once the bets on the first blood and the first knock-down blow.

2. On coming to the scratch, the effect of the blow on Crawley's ogle was clear, the eye being a good deal puffed; still, he was cheerful and prepared for mischief. The men again sparred for the first hit, when Crawley threw out his right, but was stopped. Ward then went in and hit right and left at Crawley's *cannister*, but did not make any impression. More caution—when Ward again made play—but Crawley was awake, stopped his left with great precision, and smiled confidently. Crawley then commenced fighting, but Ward threw up his right and left and got away in beautiful style. More sparring—and mutual caution—at last Crawley saw a vulnerable point, pushed in, and delivering a thundering hit with his right on Ward's left cheek dropped him in turn [loud cheers and exclamation of "Peter, it's your own."]

3. On Ward being lifted on his second's knee, he looked wild, and was evidently suffering from the effects of Crawley's *tickler*. Josh, however, shook him, and brought him to the scratch ripe for action, although a little *posed*. After some sparring and admirable stops on both sides, evincing the superior science of the men, Ward, hit short with his right at the body. Crawley smiled, and collecting himself for work, threw out his right and caught Ward slightly on his *nob*. Ward, in endeavouring to get away fell upon his hands and knees. Crawley was about to strike him jocularly on the part that was uppermost, when Ward jumped up and both men went to their seconds.

4. More good stops on both sides, when a tremendous rally commenced, in which the deliveries, right and left, excited the loudest applause. Ward retreated towards the ropes, Crawley close with him. In this situation there were some good interchanges, and *claret* was freely drawn from the *conks* of each. In the end, Ward went staggering down, Crawley upon him.—[The greatest agitation was here excited among the spectators. The counting was broken in, and confusion prevailed to the conclusion of the fight, although the pugilistic corps, under the auspices of the Commander-in-Chief, did wonders in endeavouring to preserve order. Many persons got inside the roped ring, and were with difficulty ejected.]

5. Both came up bleeding, and a little *puffy*, from their late exertions. After some sparring for time, Crawley hit out with his left, but was stopped; and, in turn, Ward was stopped by Peter, who had all his senses about him. At last the men came to a rally, and desperate hitting ensued; each countering with great energy and force, and making due impression by their handy work. Ward, in getting away, repeatedly hit up with his right, but missed his blows. In the end, the men closed and went down, Crawley uppermost, and both bleeding at the mouth and nose.

6. A good weaving round, in which Ward caught Crawley round the neck with his right, and, as he pulled him across the ring, hit him up several times with rapidity. Crawley at length closed, and both went down in a scramble, heavily punished and distressed.

7. The men came up piping, and, as if mutually feeling the necessity of recovering their wind, sparred with caution for some seconds. At last Crawley let go his left, but Ward got away. Another short spar, when Ward hit slightly with his left, but was cleverly countered by Crawley's right. A terrific rally ensued, in which all science seemed to be set aside, and the *scaring* system went on in a style of manly indifference as to the result. Each appeared bent alone on making an impression, and the appearance of their *pimples* shewed that mischief alone was intended. The whole Ring was electrified, and a more courageous attack was never witnessed. The blood flowed freely from each. Crawley retreated towards the ropes, Ward still with him, at length Ward rushed in, and seizing him with the gripe of a Hercules, threw him an appalling cross buttock, which not only shook Peter himself, but the very earth on which he fell. This fall was allowed by Crawley's seconds to have done him more harm than all his previous punishment; and a good judge who was within the ring, rushed out, and offered ten to one against him, and no takers.

8. Peter came up open mouthed, and greatly distressed. It was thought Ward would have gone in immediately to finish; but to the surprise of most, he kept out, and only sparred at arm's length. It was pretty clear, however, that he was himself the worse for wear, and did not consider it politic to throw a chance away. After some time Crawley tried with his left. Ward stopped his intended visitation, and returned with his right. More sparring, when the men having got their wind, once more got to work on the weaving system, and the interchanges right and left were sufficient to daunt the stoutest heart; but still both gave and took without flinching. Their heads echoed again with the quick following blows, till Ward becoming weak, or desirous of avoiding further *compliments*, went down on his knees—rather weak. Crawley went to his second's knee, and was evidently coming round.

9. This round commenced with distant sparring. Ward attempted a blow at Peter's mark, but hit short—Peter laughed, and kept out. A few seconds were occupied in this light play, when another terrific rally took place. Both men again went to work, putting science aside, and rattling away at each other's *nobs* with downright good will. Hit followed hit with the rapidity of lightning—neither would give an inch, but stood to each other with as much *sangfroid* as if sparring with the gloves. Nothing could exceed the fearless execution of this rally, and the shouts of the multitude bore testimony to the determined game of the men. Ward repeatedly hit up, but was instantly met with Crawley's left, who preserved his self-possession, and never lost sight of his object. At length, as a sort of climax of terrific weaving in all parts of the Ring Crawley retreated to the ropes, where a close took place, and both fell, Crawley uppermost. Both were much distressed, and evidently fast approaching the close; but Ward was still the favourite, and 2 to 1 was bet upon him by one who professed to be a good judge.

10. Notwithstanding the severe exertion in the last round, Crawley came up smiling. Sparring was continued for a short time, when another most desperate rally commenced. It was clearly a powerful effort, on both sides, to bring the fight to a close. Nothing could exceed the resolution which both men displayed; they followed each other from place to place, hitting with unprecedented game and courage. Ward repeatedly having recourse to his under hits. In this extraordinary way did the conflict continue, till both men, on reaching the side of the Ring, were so exhausted, as to be incapable of hitting their hands, or striking another blow, and, at length, both went down, unable longer to stand, although supported, for some time, against the ropes. A more terrible encounter was never witnessed in the prize ring, and the repeated jobbing of Crawley's left produced the most fearful effects on Ward's face.

11 and last. Such was the state of the combatants on coming up at the commencement of this round, that it was impossible to form an opinion of the probable issue. Both were *piping*, and in painful distress, but Crawley appeared to stand best on his legs. Very little time was lost in consideration, and Ward, open mouthed, attempted to go in. Crawley, as if aware that this round must terminate the fight, collected all his strength, struck out lightly with his right, and then drawing back a short step, he rushed in, and catching Ward a severe job with his left on the mouth, dropped him to rise no more! He fell flat on his back, and drawing his hands up towards his stomach, became to all appearance senseless. Josh lifted him from the ground and placed him on Marten's knee, but he was no longer "himself." He was deaf to the call of his friends and admirers; and with the battle, lost his claim to the Championship. Crawley stood looking at him, satisfied that his labours were at an end. He endeavoured to shake hands with his fallen foe, but poor Ward was insensible to this noble conduct, and Peter walked to his chaise. Ward was shortly after carried out of the ring, and from thence to his inn, in a state of insensibility.

All was surprise and confusion; the multitude collected *en masse* in the centre of the Ring; and the congratulations of some, and the complaints of others, were scarcely less stounding than the confusion of tongues in the Tower of Babel. It was too true, however, the *soi disant* Champion was stripped of his laurels, and the bold Peter was borne off in triumph, one of his backers along declaring that he had won 500*l.* by the issue. How many have followed his example, we know not; but it is certain that many thousands have changed hands.

REMARKS.

In taking a review of the whole of this fight, it would be impossible not to say that both men exhibited courage and game of the most unquestionable description—in fact, a better fight, to all appearance, has not been witnessed for many years. Independent of patience under severe punishment, great skill and science was displayed. The stopping of both men under trying circumstances, was admirable. Neither flinched from his duty, and with the exception of Ward's slipping down on his knees in the early part of the battle, there was not a suspicion that he was not as game a man as ever *peeled*. In the second round Josh. Hudson described Ward as having been nearly blinded by the force of the blow, but he very soon recovered his presence of mind—and in the last round there were not wanting some who were disposed to think that he might have come again. Judging impartially, however, from all that passed before us, we should say, that there was not a shadow of ground for complaining of Ward's conduct in the Ring, or for doubting the sincerity of his intention to win throughout. His deliveries were severe, although their effect might not have been so decisive as we had anticipated. It was clear that he tried his utmost to gain the ascendency, and in this endeavour he reduced himself, in the tenth round, as well as his antagonist, to a state of complete helplessness; hitting with all his force, until both fell without the power of striking another blow. Had his object been other than honest, this never would have been the case. In plain truth, however, he had been overrated, while the probable improvement which Crawley might have obtained in two years, was altogether lost sight of. In point of weight and length, and bodily strength, we may also say, he was overmatched—while in science he was fully equalled. For although Crawley's style of setting-to may not be so elegant, or his stops so frequent, still the severity and quickness of his counter-hitting, and the rapidity of his motions, added to his calm reception of punishment, gave him, on this occasion, equal advantage; added to which, Peter, in having Tom Belcher for his second, had at least two points in his favour, for a better second never entered the Ring—not a man, whose knowledge of the art better qualifies him to give good advice. We must admit that we have seen Ward fight in better style, and make a better use of his acquirements. We do not say this with a view of disparaging his good qualities; but, had he exercised a better judgment, we think he would not have rushed into desperate rallies, intent only on administering punishment, without regard to the consequences which might follow to himself; but would rather have availed himself of his fact of hitting and getting away, and only going in when an opportunity occurred of closing for the fall—and his superiority in throwing has been repeatedly established. In the present instance, he seems to have lost all his usual caution, and to have forgotten, that in fighting superior weight, he was completely giving a chance away, by standing to be hit in close quarters. Such another fall as that which he gave Crawley in the seventh round, must have decided the battle; but the opportunity, when offered, was neglected; and having at length become weak, he was unable to keep his right hand sufficiently high, and thus lay exposed to terrific jobbing of Crawley's left. We have no doubt his seconds acted to the best of their knowledge; but, situated as Ward was towards the close of the fight, it was anything but good advice to incite him to go into rally. He should rather have played round his opponent, and kept at distance till his wind was restored and fresh opportunities were afforded for bringing his scientific and wrestling powers into play. With so vigorous an opponent as Crawley, and whose blows are so heavy, it was clear he must have the worst of in-fighting—and that this was the case the result of the conflict has shewn—These are points which naturally strike an observer, but which a man in the heat of combat, and unassisted by a cool and dispassionate counsellor, may not duly appreciate. It is certain that Ward never had so good a man to deal with before and barring the few remarks which we have felt it our duty to make, it was impossible for him to have done more to attain the ends of his backers In falling he has fallen nobly, and must only hope for better luck another time. We may add, that he has still few equals in the Ring.

As a proof of the generosity of the Cambridgeshire *fancy*, many of whom must have profited largely from Ward's defeat, we ought not to omit, that on the "Commander-in-Chief" going round for a subscription for the losing man, he collected the enormous sum of *Twenty five Shillings*.

The poor fellow was carried from the ground, to his bed, where he remained for some time insensible, but, from the prompt attention of a surgeon, he soon recovered, and we trust will do well. He shewed a good deal of punishment about the head. Crawley proceeded to Reed's Hill, and found victory a quick restorative, and a healing balsam for his wounds. His punishment was not very severe, and he arrived safe in town last night.

The stakes will be given up at the Castle Tavern, this evening; and both men will show, to-morrow, at the joint Benefit of Harry Holt and Baldwin, at the Tennis Court, in Windmill-street, where a strong muster of the Fancy is expected, and we presume Crawley will receive Ward's Prize-belt.

The Morning Chro. Jan. 3.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Almack's; a Novel. 12mo. 3 vols. London, 1826. Saunders and Otley.

As there is, decidedly, nobody in town yet, for one cannot count on a few hard-working ministers, some useful peers, and a hundred or two of members of the Lower House (some of them, by the last election, low enough to make it more deserving of the name*), these volumes have certainly come out before their season, Yet we fancy they will last through the year, for they are extremely satirical, extremely personal, very clever, very applicable to dashing characters, though not very readily to be applied by the uninitiated, and present, perhaps, the best picture of the gayest fashionable life that has ever issued from the press. The writer (evidently one of the set) knows the people who are described,—their manners, their frivolity, their heartlessness,—and the picture, though perhaps overcharged, is one of painful truth and not less painful contemplation. There is not in human nature brighter or such bright examples of intelligence, goodness, and every estimable quality, than are to be found among the higher classes of our country; but at the same time it must be confessed that there is a woful quantity of dross with the pure ore. And with the drossy parts the author has chiefly had to do,—selfishness, scandal, vanity, the slang of fashion, and the trifling nothingness of fashionable life, are the themes on which the novel of *Almack's* dilates.

It is bitter enough in its satire, but it aims at follies, and vices too, which are intangible by other means: and if ever ridicule and exposure can be with propriety applied, it is when applied to the lofty and arrogant, who are above every other species of correction. Such parties, it may also be observed, are not excessively sensitive; for a large portion of their time being spent in backbiting and scandalising each other, they become tolerably callous to the voice of censure, and even seem to rejoice in the notoriety which is procured by the most absurd behaviour.

In the long gallery of portraits brought before the public by these volumes, no doubt many must be recognised as vividly taken from living originals; others, we think, are either *mystified* or compounded, so as to lose their individual traces, and puzzle even the associates of the characters from making them completely out under their disguises and fictitious names. The whole world of *ton*, however is astir about the identities; and at the west end of the town nothing is heard of in the upper circles but "Do you know who so and so is in *Almack's*?" "I believe A B is * * * *; C D, * * * *;" and so forth, through the whole range. Curiosity being so fiercely afloat upon the subject, it is part of our professional business to display our critical acumen by noting the whispered rumours which we have met on the occasion *in the best society*. Of course, we write not to inform duchesses and countesses; but citizens and country cousins must thank us for enabling them to talk of the supreme *bon ton* and Almack's, and shew their acquaintance with who's who in the grand topic of the day. It is odd enough to remark how the mere act of reviewing sets a book betrays us into the slip-slop style which so naturally belongs to it, and even into its mysteriousness; so much so, we are convinced that we could not this week write any nobleman or noblewoman's name right down, but must inevitably put it in asterisks, as A ***, or B*****, or Z**.

But it is possible, perhaps, that some ignorant persons, who have the misfortune to vegetate out of London in the dreary months of May and June; and others unhappily condemned to reside in distant and uncivilised, *i. e.* unfashionable lands, may not be precisely informed what Almack's is. Its executive is thus described in the dedication:—

"To that most distinguished and despotic Conclave, composed of their High Mightinesses the Ladies Patronesses of the Balls at Almack's, the Rulers of Fashion, the Arbiters of Taste, the Leaders of Ton, and the Makers of Manners, whose sovereign sway over 'the world,' of London has long been established on the firmest basis, whose decrees are laws, and from whose judgment there is no appeal; to these important Personages, all and severally, who have formed, or who do form, any part of that Administration usually denominated the Wilis Coalition Cabal, whether Members of the Committee of Supply, or Cabinet Counsellors, holding seats at the Board of Control, the following pages are, with all due respect, humbly dedicated by an Old Subscriber."

In Vol. II. we have a further definition of this Power, put into the mouth of a sensible Peer, though he has, at sixty, taken unto himself a wife of sixteen.

"The system," says his lordship of Glenmore, "of Almack's is altogether the most unnatural coalition that ever existed in any society. A set of foolish women caballing together to keep the rest of the world in their trammels, who have no kind of right to do so but what they choose to arrogate to themselves, is a very curious state of things, certainly; but that they should have found hundreds of independent people silly enough to bend to their yoke, is the most extraordinary part of the story." Such is Almack's, according to our author; and the story is neither more nor less than the struggles of fashionable folks to attend these assemblies. Among the patronesses there is a contest; one is vanquished and ejected; and among the candidates for tickets (or subscriptions as they are called) the recals as arduous as if empire were the object. To exemplify such a book, it would be nonsensical to take further notice of the narrative; and we shall accordingly select such portraits and scenes as may best shew the author's naive manner, and the cleverness with which she (we believe a lady, though not Lady Fuley, nor Lady C. Berry) strikes off her characters. The Baroness de Wallestein, wife of an ambassador, is elected a patroness in the room of "old Lady Lochaber," whom Lady Hauton, the dominant patroness, has forced to resign: she is introduced to her colleagues at a regular Board of Red Cloth, and the account proceeds:—"After the compliments of congratulation had been properly gone through, Lady Hauton proposed to set home her friend. Willis and all his satellites were in waiting to catch a glimpse of the new divinity, as she proceeded to the carriage; and various dandies were parading the street, some on horseback, some on foot, to make their bows to Lady Hauton, and put up their glasses, so as to declare they had had the first peep of the new patroness. As they drove home, Lady Hauton gave a slight sketch of her colleagues to her distinguished *protegée*, concluding thus:—'Lady Pinlimmon was your warmest friend from the first; she adores every thing foreign and elegant. The Duchess of Starchdale always likes whatever Lady Pinlimmon chooses; for she follows her like a shadow—a very portly one, you will say,—truly so: from the first was quite in your interest; and I assure you she staid to be introduced to you, though her baby had been waiting for her above an hour: poor little creature! it must have been nearly starved. Lady Bellamont, the dear friend of the much-injured Lady Lochaber, of course opposed any friend of mine. Your crime was coming after that venerable Scotch lady, who has all the blood of all the clans in her veins, to say nothing of her face, neck, and hands, and is besides first cousin to the stately Bellamont. That erudite lady, moreover, objected to you because she thought an Austrian ambassadress must be of what Madame de Staël call *la race Teutonique étrangère*, with at least sixteen quarters; but when she found that you were really an Englishwoman bred and born, and the daughter of a baronet, who had lived at a fine old abbey, and had had a large landed property, she condescendingly allowed that it altered the case completely, and so she withdrew her opposition. Lady Rochefort, who thinks herself the beauty of the committee, was afraid at first that your charms might eclipse hers; but she happily discovered that you were a complete brunette with a slight figure; and as she is a *blonde* and given to *embonpoint*, she is no longer in dread lest my cousin Lord Mordaunt should be at your feet, when she would retain him at hers; so she generously agreed not to oppose you, on one condition, that she should not be obliged to sit next you on the patronesses' se-

* The witty Mr. J***, alluding to the character of the leading subjects introduced into the parliamentary debates (petitions which are either infamous or covers for libel, and discussions on joint stock company roguery, wherein dozens of individuals are called up by a civic accuser to justify themselves), and the exhibition of the speakers who figure in them (not to mention new and honourable members who have not yet shone out), calls the present session "The Raff Parliament."

because she thinks, that with your style of complexion, you will often wear yellow, scarlet, and *couleurs prononcées* which would make her look pale and *jade*. Pity the dear delicate creature had not married that pale-faced Dorville! then would there have been a couple of 'fairy fairs,' who might have died of a rose in aromatic pain' together. Well, here we are arrived at your mansion, my dear Madame de Wallestein; you must excuse my getting out, for I have a thousand things to do and settle in the next two hours. Monday, you know, we must be at the committee at two o'clock; I will call for you. Lady Lochaber's books will be made over to you, but I dare say you will have a host of applications to-morrow. Adieu, adieu. Did Watts put in the baskets? Here,' to the servant, 'take out the three Almack's baskets.' 'What, so soon back!' exclaimed Louisa, rising form the great arm-chair, and putting down the last new novel, as the baroness entered the room; 'now tell us all about it.' 'Oh! the story is soon told; Lady Hauton met me at the door of the apartment, and introduced me to all the ladies who were then and there assembled in full divan, *et d'abord je fus présentée à chacune séparement, et puis les complimens d'usage, alors on s'examina de part et d'autre, on me critiqua en secret, vous n'en doutez pas.*' 'And who were there? describe the ladies.' 'Oh! Lady Hauton is quite the reigning power, to whom they all pay implicit deference; *et elle se sert de toutes ses armes—la flatterie pour l'une, les reproches pour l'autre, elle se moque de celle ci, elle caresse celle-là et elle parle pour tout le monde.* The Duchess of Stavordale is a round, fat, jolly-looking woman, with a vulgar good-humoured countenance; very civil in her manner; and she shook my hand so violently, *à la mumière Anglaise*, that she forced my rings quite into my fingers. Next came the Marchioness of Plinlimmon, who is quite in another style; official and important, a tall, stately-looking personage, full of the dignity of office. *une femme à grands mots enfin.* Lady Bellamont is a thin, pale, gawky-looking woman, with a very cross countenance, *qui me fit la mine de côté, comme si elle ne me voulait pas du bien*; and I overheard her saying something to Lady Rochefort about her poor dear friend Lady Lochaber. *Cette petite vicomtesse* is very pretty, and very affected, and they say, is *très méchante* and *spirituelle*: *je parie qu'elle a déjà fait quelque plaisanterie sur mon compte*: she is short, and fat, and fair, *et très coquette.* I have heard that her husband regrets her terribly; but she consoles herself by having always some favoured attendants, and her constant swain last year was Lord Mordaunt.' 'And what did you do afterwards?' 'Oh, nothing at all! they looked at me, and I looked at them. Then gaily that I am Lady Hauton's patroness, and that this bold step has completely established her ladyship's power. I would rather be her friend than her enemy, for I think her a very fearful kind of person, she dares do or say any thing to any body. Then she has such powers of ridicule, that she frightens all into compliance with her will and pleasure; she told the Duchess of Stavordale that Lord Hazlemere had made a capital caricature of Lady Lochaber paying her *adieux* to the committee, which she intends to have lithographed as a vignette to the air of 'Adieu to Lochaber,' which she is arranging as a quadrille to be played on Wednesday.' 'And what are these baskets for, which Felix has just brought in?' inquired Louisa. 'Oh! the large one is to hold all the notes of application, as they come in promiscuously. Then, of the other two, you see one has, 'Almack's admitted,' marked on it: that one I shall leave on Monday with Willis, after I have signed all the vouchers, that he may send them over the town, after he has made out the tickets, which the people will send for on Wednesday. This other basket, marked 'Almack's rejected,' of course contains all the applications which are not successful, from which a list is made to save trouble, of those who are never, on any account, to be admitted. Then I am to have a complete visiting book made out of all my visiting acquaintance, as no one can be admitted whom you do not previously visit; and there is a splendid folio to be bound, with my name in gilt letters on the back, in which *le bon homme* Willis is to enter the names of all whom I admit on my books' as they term it. *Oh! je l'assure ma chère Louise, qu'il n'y a point d'affaire d'état arrangée avec plus de soin et d'ordre, que ne sont ces choses ci.*'"

Such of our very inquisitive readers as are extremely anxious to understand the foregoing quotation, might, we guess, be gratified by consulting that surest of oracles in the way of fashionable intelligence, the *Morning Post*, A.D. 1820. The lady patronesses are, however, sketched afterwards more at full length by the Countess of Hauton herself, who thus delivers herself for the guidance of her friend the baroness.

"'Foremost in rank is the Duchess of Stavordale, who is as good-natured as she is fat—*c'est beaucoup dire*, you will allow—but without dignity or spirit; but she is the most popular of the patronesses, because she cannot be slighted by any body: *enfin c'est une mere de famille*, without fashion or pretension. She has a hundred children, and lies-in twice a-year. She is just fit for that purpose.

"'To suckle fools, and chronicle small beer'

"'Then comes *La grande Marquise*, the stately Lady Plinlimmon: her name is Marcia, and, as my friend Colonel Leach said of her, 'The lovely Marcia towers above her sex.'

Now she is to be managed by a little flattery, that oil of fools, as I once heard a man call it; she will not stoop to conquer; but, by a little *finesse*, she can easily be governed. She fancies now that she leads the committee, and I leave her the credit, and so you have no idea how jealous all the others are of me. Colonel Leach always call her Boadicea, the Cambrian queen. Then comes my decided opponent, the Countess of Bellamont, or 'the Hare and many friends,' as she is nick-named. The family name is Hare, and there is a tribe of gawky, lisping, white-haired daughters, who all hang on hand; and the mamma fancies if English country-dances were but come in again, every young puppy of fashion would be hunting the Hare down the middle. She hates me, on account of the dismissal of old Lady Lochaber, your predecessor. The Hares are all English to the back-bone; cannot speak a word of French, and protect every thing like a bore or a dowdy. They think dulness a virtue, I am certain; and are of that scrupulous sect who suppose that what is pleasant must always be wrong. All the grotesque figures you see at Almack's invariably belong to Lady Bellamont's list. My dearest friend and *confidante*, the Viscountess Rochefort is a very different sort of being; she is a strange little thing, full of airs and graces *spirituelle, caustique et méchante.* She does more ill-natured things than any of us; indeed, she goes out of her way to be rude, which is bad policy. But then she carries every thing off with so high a hand, and tells it again with so much wit, that one cannot be angry with her, though she certainly does Almack's a great deal of harm. She is sister to the famous Colonel Leach, whose *bon-mots* and epigrams are in every body's mouth. Lady Rochefort has made a most miserable marriage for her own happiness; and as she is apt to fall in love, I fear she will not end well. I shall be sorry for her, *car elle m'amuse*; but she has no forethought unfortunately for herself; and in this world, *chacun doit penser à soi.* I manage all these ladies by a little tact, as thus:—I laugh and amuse the duchess, when she is confined or nursing;—I flatter Lady Plinlimon;—I bully Lady Bellamont;—and I scold Lady Rochefort. To you, my dear baroness, I must speak reason, the only art I shall ever employ to convince you should we ever disagree in opinion; which, however, I do not expect. Bless me we are arrived! what a lot of men, to be sure, all anxiety to know their fate!"

The applications for subscriptions, and their Treatment, is a curious and amusing scene; but we have not (Willis's large) room for it. Among the rest, however, is a Lady Birmingham, who cuts a distinguished figure throughout the novel. Her husband is "a *pit* man," and this *coal* light is thrown upon the character we should imagine, to render its application more obvious. Upon proposing the Birminghams, the conclave discuss the claim.

"'I am sure (says the Duchess of Stavordale) the Birminghams are not desirable. My friend Lady Norbury was hoping only yesterday that they might be excluded; because, if money was once to get people into Almack's there would be an end directly to all hope of its continuing good company.' 'Lady Birmingham is very vulgar, *assurément*,' said the baroness; 'but her daughter is a charming person, and *du meilleur ton.*' 'Her pedigree must, however, be always a great objection,' said Lady Rochefort; 'and to you, Madame de Wallestein, who have always frequented the best society on the Continent—' 'Are any of the Birmingham city people?' inquired Lady Bellamont. The viscountess coloured, and looked very angry. * 'This is too absurd, really,' said Lady Hauton, with her usual air of superiority. 'What useless nicety! with the fortune Miss Birmingham will inherit, there is no rank in the peerage to which she may not aspire: methinks it would be wiser to make up to her.' 'Make up to a Birmingham! good Heavens! what degradation!' exclaimed the incensed matrons, in chorus. '*Je suis fachée, on ne peut plus, d'être la cause de cette petite discussion, mais j'ai promise à mes amies, et il faut, ou que j'acquitte ma parole, ou que je cède ma place.*' 'Impossible, my dear Madame de Wallestein; such a thing must not even be thought of. Lady and Miss Birmingham *shall* be admitted,' said Lady Hauton. Then, if they are to have vouchers, I must insist on my friends the Tooleys being accepted also,' said Lady Bellamont. 'Oh, keep them for the next subscription; don't let us monopolise all the Lions for the same set. And really the Tooleys ought not to be named with the Birminghams; they are very common-place humdrums, while the others are certainly, though secondary stars, yet of great brilliancy. Rich gilding will always attract. We shall all live to see Lady Birmingham, and her house, and her parties, decided *ton*; for what will not gold buy in these days?—rank, power, fashion, nay, even consideration. In this mercantile age, Birmingham is likely to become the emporium of trade.' 'If we are to yield,' said Lady Plinlimmon, 'perhaps the less we say the better.' 'Mercantile influence, then, it seems, is to carry all before it,' said the duchess, 'in fashion as well as in politics, and under aristocratic patronage too?' '*C'est la marche du siècle*,' said Lady Hauton. 'So then it is decided, Madame de Wallestein; the Birminghams are to have vouchers.' 'I will not give up,' said Lady Bellamont, angrily; 'I beg to observe that I do not agree to their admission.'

'Unluckily, your ladyship's single vote against five will not do much; I fear the ayes have it,' said Lady Hauton, with a smile. 'Suppose you enter a dissentient protest in the journal of our proceeding; it would prove to after ages the incorruptibility of the house of Hare,—proof against gold in any shape; though a little, it is well known, might be very acceptable,' whispered her ladyship to her friend Lady Rochefort. 'Well,' said the duchess, 'let us proceed; we have staid long enough at Birmingham to have doubled our capital; yet that is not the case, for my stock of men is very low indeed.' 'My list is quite full,' said Lady Rochefort; but nothing new. Lady Plinlimmon and Lady Bellamont were both rather deficient in those most indispensable necessaries.' 'So much hunting still going on in the country!' was observed, in various tones, but all pathetic ones."

The subjects of admitting Lord Killarney, and allowing the game of *écarté*, are also keenly and characteristically debated.

"Mr. Willis now entered with an important air, and placed a visiting ticket before Lady Hauton—'The gentleman will call again for his answer, my lady.' The name was

'The Earl of Killarney.'

"'Bless me! is he returned from the Continent?' exclaimed Lady Hauton. 'Well! I am astonished! How many people must have been surprised at his appearance! I heard he was dying.' 'The most celebrated *roué* in Europe,' said Lady Rochefort; 'really a man of note.' 'I have often heard of him formerly,' said the duchess, 'when he made himself so conspicuous. A very dangerous man, I have always understood; I never knew him.' 'I ordered my doors to be shut against him,' said the dignified Lady Plinlimmon, 'when he was last in England.' 'A decision worthy of your ladyship's character,' said Lady Bellamont. 'Lord Killarney is a man against whom my face will always be set. We should all unite to discourage so notorious a profligate.' 'Poor man!' exclaimed Lady Hauton, 'how grieved he will be to find that your ladyship is become perpetual president of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.' 'I did not know before,' said Lady Rochefort, 'that this committee was a moral tribunal. I fear, in future, we shall have nothing to do but to reject.' 'To be sure,' replied the duchess, 'there may be something in that. Let me see, what are Lord Killarney's offences? Some few years ago, he wanted to run off with that pretty Mrs. Sutton. Well, and he was not the first person she had been talked of about, if I remember right.' Madame de Wallestein, from prudence, said nothing. She did not wish to appear interested in the debate; but the name of Killarney brought a thousand melancholy recollections to her mind. It was he who had first misled her brother Edmund, to whose pernicious example most of his follies might be attributed; nay, he was even supposed to have been the adviser of his disgraceful marriage. She sighed, as all these unpleasant remembrances passed through her mind. The other ladies were all so much interested in their debate, that they did not observe her change of countenance. 'Where can one possibly stop?' said Lady Hauton; 'it would be morally impossible to draw a line about men. For instance, if we were to reject Lord Killarney, how could we admit that Mr. Wentworth, who ran off with Lady Browne, or Sir Charles Thetwood, who had that affair with Mrs. O'Connor; or Colonel Selwyn, who was so talked about with little Lady Lucy Bellairs; or Lord Delacour, who is at this very moment suspected—' 'Hush! hush! my dear Lady Hauton, you really grow too scandalous,' interposed the duchess. 'I have no objection whatever to Lord Killarney being become so famous, or infamous, that I have little chance of seeing him any where, unless he gets admitted to Almack's; and I have lived so long in the world, that a little agreeable vice does not frighten me. Don't let us rake up old stories. Lord Killarney has been a long time abroad.' Perhaps it is only common charity,' said Lady Plinlimmon, 'to hope that he may be a reformed rake.' 'I do not believe in such a thing,' said Lady Bellamont. 'Oh! let us be merciful, and admit him,' said the duchess; 'if he behave ill again, I shall have nothing more to say to him.'"

"'Killarney is mad for *écarté*, I hear,' said Colonel Leach. 'Lady Hauton! I hope we are to have card-tables in the small room.' '*Comment!*' said Madame de Wallestein; '*est-ce qu'il n'y a pas toujours des tables de jeu! Une société sans écarté!*' 'Must be a trick, my dear madam, as *un jardin sans parterre, ou un parterre sans roses*, to use the words of the gallant Francis the First, of France. But you must know that hitherto *écarté* has been proscribed at Almack's.' 'And as long as I am a lady patroness,' said Lady Bellamont, '*écarté* shall not be introduced. I would rather follow the steps of poor dear Lady Lochaber, and resign directly, than sign the ruin of half the *young men about town*.' 'I am quite of your ladyship's opinion,' said the duchess; 'I know too much of the misery occasioned by play.' 'We all do that,' said Lady Plinlimmon: 'and to me, who have sons just coming out, it is of great importance; indeed, one cannot be too careful; I decidedly oppose *écarté*.' Then we are three and three,' said Lady Hauton, 'for as my boys are quite young, I do not feel it necessary to sacrifice the pleasures of the present day for the sake of the future; it would be too absurd: they may have no turn for gambling; or, if they have, I may not live to see it. Let the future take care of itself.' 'And as men must see play wherever they go,' said Lady Rochefort, 'they had better be accustomed to it early; and why not at Almack's as well as every where else?' 'Can you conceive such folly,' whispered Lady Bellamont to Madame de Wallestein, 'when every body knows that Lord Rochefort is ruining himself by play?' 'But, ladies fair,' said Colonel Leach, 'if this debate proceeds, I shall say, in the words of my friend Sheridan,

'Pangs such as these the Maccaroni racks,
When calm he dates the downfall of Almack's.'

Without *écarté* you will have no men, at least none of *la haute volée*; they will all follow the steps of Mesdames Hauton, Rochefort, & Wallestein, and all the agreeable will fly to *écarté*, and leave your famous Almack's.' 'How ridiculous this must appear to Madame de Wallestein, to whom the idea of *écarté* must be so familiar!' '*Il est vrai*,' said the baroness: '*dans le grand monde je croyais que la société et le jeu allaient toujours ensemble.*' 'But we are such a moral people, that we must not even be led into temtation. Our young men may go to Paris to ruin themselves at the *salon, à la bonne heure*; and if all pleasures are prohibited here, that must happen of course.' 'Now,' said the duchess, 'my dear Lady Hauton, you must feel that you are wrong. To introduce play at such a large assembly as Almack's can never be wise. If you had a son grown up, you would see it in a different light yourself.' 'Not at all; I would have the gang of card players there, and every where, to make a variety; we might nickname them the banditti, and I would be their leader. Gang is such an old name; it would do for Colonel Leach and his Lord Orford; it wants only the faro tables, that I have heard Lady Norbury talk about by the hour, when she has been speaking of the delights of prohibited pleasures and contraband silks.' 'If card tables were introduced at Almack's, the girls would lose all their partners,' said the duchess; 'for men would always rather play than dance. The young ladies will not aprove of this innovation.' 'Suppose,' said Lady Hauton, 'we agree to Lady Bellamont's proposal for having English country-dance in turns with quadrilles; that, you know, would be her way to marry all the girls, and whilst they were flirting and romping in their kitchen hops, surely the poor chaperons might be permitted to indulge in a little innocent *écarté*.' 'Never, never!' said Lady Bellamont, 'I would sooner give up all the country-dances in the world than allow play at Almack's and the end of it would be, Lady Hauton, that all the desirable young men would follow you and your party, and the poor girls would be merely a refuge for the destitute.'"

These extracts might suffice; but as they have rather turned on the patroness set, we shall in conclusion vary them, by quoting two or three other passages. Here is a portrait.

"As married ladies have always precedence, I will begin with Mrs. Metcalf, who had at this time been above five weeks at Norbury. She was a jolly widow of sixty, and had been a great beauty, who had figured away at Bath, Scarborough, and all the other places of public amusement which were resorted to forty years ago. She afterwards became a noted belle at Ranelagh and Vauxhall; in their days of celebrity had been talked of for many lords and men of account; but, somehow or other, she had sealed her fate by accepting the addresses of a simple country gentleman: simple enough, in truth, he was, and ugly enough; but *les beaux yeux de sa cassette* smit the fair Lucretia Barrat, and she consented to become Mrs. Metcalf. For a few years she ruled with undisputed sway, until at last she fairly worried the poor man out of the world; but he left his estate behind him, and she took good care to have it all settled upon herself. She was at that time considerably turned of forty, and she wisely determined not to sacrifice her liberty a second time: matrimony had procured her what she wanted and she was satisfied; so she commenced independent dasher. She rouged high, and played high, and talked loud, and laughed louder, gave good dinners, and told good stories. She wanted neither wit nor impudence:—any body may be witty who dares to say any thing to every body. She loved to put prudish ladies out of countenance by a bold *bon mot*. Then she delighted in bringing young people together, to have a hand in a catch match: to help on a marriage was a great pleasure, but to assist in marring one was a greater still, to Mrs. Metcalf. Such had been the pursuits of this jolly widow for twenty long years; and though now a little the worse for wear, she yet lorded it over the great world with considerable success. Time, it was true, began rather to tame her with, but it could not quiet her tongue; she now became a noted teller of stories.—not lies, gentle reader, only embellished truths, Mrs. Metcalf had a capital memory, knew every thing about every body, recollected all the scandal of the great world since the American war, and retailed it for the tenth, twentieth, thirtieth time, with the utmost point and *esprit*. Then she was learned in pedigrees, genealogies, and anecdotes of families, and she was never tired of hearing herself talk. By such talents, old Anno Domini, as she was often called, became a welcome visitor in many a house where the master and mistress distrusted their own powers of conversation. Neither barking dogs nor chirping birds could force her to silence; and she has been known to begin a story to a large circle, who, in the course of it, had all dropped off under some pretence or other, and *faute de mieux*,

* Her own mother is represented as a city heiress.

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she has finished it to the footman, who happened fortunately to come in with coals. Mrs. Metcalf's house, in Lower Grosvenor Street, was the resort of all the idle old men of a certain set, who delighted in talking over times long past, and refreshing their memories with obsolete scandal; all the news of the present day was also sure of being retailed there."

Fashionable life is drawn with equal spirit.

"How was the morning spent? Of course, in the usual style of a fine lady's morning. The London season had yet scarcely commenced, but the preliminaries were already *en train*.

"A thousand cards a day at doors to leave,
And, in return, a thousand cards receive,"

is one great employment of all women of fashion. And then there is always that delightful resource—shopping, to occupy every idle hour. So many lounges, *pour passer le temps* and empty the pockets. That ruination shop in Waterloo Place; the various bazars; and afterwards some new novel to inquire for at Andrews's, though that tiresome man has never got the thing at home you most want. Boosey's classical foreign music-shop probably comes next. Then, after shewing yourself sufficiently often in Bond Street, St. James's Street, and Pall Mall, drive off, post haste, to the dear enchanting Park, as the last and best resort; where, if the crowd will permit, you may see your frieds, at least, though without any chance of speaking to them; and be choked with dust, if you escape being broiled by the unintercepted rays of the sun. Oh! it is a rational life, at the very best, this same interesting mode of passing time in London; and we of the nineteenth century are a most philosophical sort of people, in very truth. What with the busy lives of the very idle, and the idle lives of the very busy, it would seem almost difficult to determine which is best—*'ne rien faire,' ou 'ne faire que des riens.'*

"The dancing (at Almack's) now began, and Lord George led out his blushing Louisa for the last time. Miss Sydenham preferred flirting in the corner with Lord Mordaunt, because more people could look at them; and then she hung her head on one side, and looked sentimental, with her long ringlets, and lisped more than ever, and tried to be agitated, and fanned herself when any body begged to congratulate her, and then she would look up in Lord Mordaunt's face for help, and he, hardhearted man, gave her none; but thought to himself, before you have been my wife three weeks I will cure you of all that d—— d affectation; it won't suit my Newmarket associates:' and Lady Anne Norbury tired to death of listening to poor Lord Dorville's *platitudes*, which she had now endured a whole week, without any variety, proposed dancing. He was so happy that he jumped and capered like a boy, while she yawned languidly, and looked as if her thoughts were far away. She missed Killarny's wit and originality; and as she looked at the dull mortal who was soon to be her lord and master, she could have said, 'I have certainly a pretty prospect before me.'"

But we have done: those who love to read of millinery and manœuvring for husbands; of gourmandising and endless flirtations; of vulgarity in high places, and envy and malevolence in old and young; of wealth displaying itself in extravagant luxuries, and rank bowing down to the golden idol; and of all the empty pursuits and vicious enjoyments which divide the female and male world of fashion,—will be much delighted with these volumes. They are smart and biting, and have a good deal of vivacity and tact; but we must notice that they are often so plain spoken on the subject of accouchements, intrigues, &c. as to be absolutely indecent.

In the conclusion, a promise of further illustrations is held out, and we are afraid the subject offers too copious a flood of folly and vice to be speedily exhausted; and the noise which the first publication makes among those most concerned in it, is likely to incite the writer, to complete her purpose.

With regard to the *on dits* as to the dramatis personæ, (some of them clearly founded on *single traits* in the *real* characters, and not on the *whole*) among many others, rumour (lying perhaps) dixes on the Countess of J****y for Hauton, the Duchess of B*****d for Stavordale, the Countess of S****n for Bellamont, the Countess of L****n, or Princess P*****e, for Wallestein. Mrs. B******t for Lady Burningham; the Duke of P******d for Derwent Lord T*******ld for Tresillian; Duke of D*******e for Castlemaine; Duke and Duchess of N**********nd for N; Lady Charlotte B***y and Dr. B***e for Lady Margaret and Dean Carlton; the Duke of A**le for Clanalpin; Lady Lochaber for Lady K**th; Lord Boileau and family for the P****s; Miss Bevil for Miss H**on.

We have kept our word about the asterisks, or fashionable from of writing in *stars* ****; and so good night.

Population of France—The average population of France during the six years from 1817 to 1822, has been computed at 30,319,444 souls. The average of the annual marriages, births, deaths, and increase of population, during the same period, appears to be as follows:

Marriages.....	218,917
Total births.....	957,856
Male births.....	424,227
Female births	463,649
Legitimate births.....	*65,199
Illegitimate births....	*802,677
Total deaths.....	764,848
Male deaths.....	386,453
Female deaths	378,395
Increase of population..	85,255

* Such is the statement in the Revue Encyclopedique: but surely it must be erroneous. The reverse is probably the fact.—Ed.

A Civil Insult.—"What is the reason," said a very plain lady to a very pretty one, "that I cannot dress my hair so becomingly as yours, though I try all possible ways."—"'Tis easily explained," replied the proud beauty; "don't you see that I adjust my curls to the form of my countenance; whilst yours alway turn away from the face, which is very ugly."

Population of Naples.—By accounts which have been published of the births, marriages, and deaths, that took place in the various provinces of the kingdom of Naples during the years 1822, 1123, and 1824, the following appears to be the general result:—

	Births.	*Deaths.*	*Marriages.*
In 1822—	218,525.	150,134.	47,490.
In 1823—	221,993.	185,815.	48,432
In 1824—	235,010	163,433.	42,805.

The proportion, therefore, of the births, deaths, and marriages, to the whole population, during the three years already mentioned, seems to be as follows:—

	Births.	*Deaths*	*Marriages.*
In 1822—	1:24.	1:35.	1:111.
In 1823—	1:24.	1:33.	1:110.
In 1824—	1:23.	1:27.	1:127.

Snodgrass's Burmese War, &c.

THIS picture of a handful of gallant fellows penetrating to the very heart of a great empire, putting numerous armies to flight, and dictating a glorious peace to an insolent tyrant at the gates of his capital, cannot be contemplated without exciting feelings of wonder and triumph in every British bosom. Of the manner in which it is painted by Major Snodgrass we spoke in our last—it has the simplicity, truth, and dignity which should ever characterise the details of true valour and daring enterprise; and it also possesses those accessory touches by which an intelligent mind and skilful hand impart interest to subordinate parts. We therefore return to it with pleasure, as a work from which we cannot take too much for the gratification of the public; though our limits compel us to be far, too moderate, when compared with the author's merits.

One of the Burman modes of defence deserves to be recorded for its ingenuity, and the courage it displays. Our brave men had stormed the position:—"The trenches were found to be a succession of holes, capable of containing two men each, and excavated, so as to afford shelter both from the weather and the fire of an enemy; even a shell lighting in the trench could, at most but kill two men. As it is not the Burmese system to relieve their troops in making these approaches, each hole contained sufficient supply of rice, water, and even fuel, for its inmates; and under the excavated bank a bed of straw or brushwood was prepared, in which one man could sleep while his comrade watched. When one line of trench is completed, its occupiers, taking advantage of the night, push forward to where the second line is to be opened, their place being immediately taken up by fresh troops from the rear, and so on progressively,—the number of trenches occupied varying according to the force of the besiegers, to the plans of the general, or to the nature of the ground. The Burmese, in the course of the evening, re-occupied their trenches and re-commenced their labours, as if nothing had occurred: their commander, however, took the precaution of bringing forward a strong corps of reserve to the verge of the forest, from which his left wing had issued, to protect it from any future interruption in its operations." * *

"The occurences at Rangoon afford a pretty fair specimen of the vigour and harassing assiduity with which they commenced the contest with the British troops: nor did their spirit fail them until they had seen their best generals killed, their strongest, and as they imagined, impregnable stockades and defences taken with the greatest ease, the sacred prophecies of their astrologers unfulfilled, and half their country in the hands of their enemy—then indeed, they began to feel that they were vanquished; all confidence in themselves, and in their chiefs, was lost; and neither the money nor the authority of the king could longer convince them that they were still a match for British soldiers. Still men were found, and armies formed, to support the despot's cause; but although they sometimes offered a brave resistance to their foes, they no longer fought with that fury which had at first distinguished them; and when chance threw an unfortunate prisoner into their hands, he was not now put to death in cold blood, but treated with mercy, and even kindness. The fear of retaliation had so far produced a salutary change in their barbarous customs, which the example of forbearance in their opponents would never have effected."

Such were the enemies against whom we had to contend. The fine effects of British good faith are also depicted in a very gratifying way, after the occupation of Prome.

"Although, during our march, few cattle had been seen, it was well known that the Prome district and higher parts of Pegu abounded in herds of the finest description: the religion of the Burmese forbidding their putting to death any domestic animal; cows and oxen are used exclusively for labour, and are only liable to die from sickness or old age. The people were scarcely settled in their houses, when the plains which we had traversed, without finding even the means of provisioning the men, were again covered with numerous herds; from every pathway of the deep and extensive forests, that every where, throughout the kingdom, usurp more than half the soil, droves of the finest oxen now daily issued; and the country, which we had hitherto found so poor and destitute of the means of supporting an army was suddenly become rich and fertile in resources for sustaining and prosecuting the most protracted warfare. The troops were rationed from cattle sold expressly for that purpose by the natives, who, although themselves forbidden to slaughter them, were not offended in any of their religious prejudices by their being killed by strangers; but, on the contrary, were always ready to partake even of those parts which were rejected as offal by the purchasers. Draught and carriage oxen were at the same time bought in sufficient numbers to equip the force for service in the field.

"But to secure the full benefit of the return of the inhabitants to their villages, it was necessary to guard against anarchy and confusion by organising some system of native government for the conquered provinces; and, without making any material alteration in the form that had prevailed previous to our arrival, an arrangement was adopted which secured to us every desirable advantage—maintained order and regularity among the people, while it protected them from the exercise of any wanton acts of authority on the part of their chiefs, who were deprived of the arbitrary power vested in them, and so cruelly displayed under their former masters."

The march from Prome towards Ava shewed how different was the condition of the country in the rear and under the protection of the British force, and in its front where the native armies had ranged. The Journal records:

"Marched to Meaday, where a scene of misery and death awaited us within and around the stockades, the ground was strewed with dead and dying, lying promiscuously together, the victims of wounds, disease, and want. Here and there a small white pagoda marked where a man of rank lay buried; while numerous new-made graves plainly denoted that what we saw was merely the small remnant of mortality which the hurried departure of the enemy had prevented them from burying. The beach and neighbouring jungles were filled with dogs and vultures, whose growling and screaming, added to the pestilential smell of the place, rendered our situation far from pleasant. Here and there a faithful dog might be seen stretched out and moaning over a new-made grave, or watching by the side of his still-breathing master; but by far the greater number, deprived of the hand that fed them, went prowling with the vultures among the dead, or lay upon the sand gluttoned with their foul repast. As if this scene of death had not sufficed, fresh horrors were added to it by the sanguinary leaders of these unhappy men. Several gibbets were found erected about the stockades, each bearing the mouldering remains of three or four crucified victims, thus cruelly put to death—for perhaps no greater crime than that of wandering from their posts in search of food; or, at the very worst, for having followed the example of their chiefs in flying from the enemy."

"The country through which we passed was wholly depopulated, and the villages either burned or laid in ruins; not a head of cattle, or indeed a living thing, except the sick and dying stragglers from the Burmese army, was met with in the march. We appeared to traverse a vast wilderness, from which mankind had fled; and our little camp of two thousand men seemed but a speck in the desolate and dreary waste that surrounded it, calling forth, at times, an irksome feeling which could be with difficulty repressed, at the situation of a handful of men, in the heart of an extensive empire, pushing boldly forward to the capital, still three hundred miles distant; in defiance of an enemy whose force still outnumbered ours in a tenfold ratio, and without a hope of further reinforcement from our distant ships and depôts. An occasional shot from the flotilla, which had got considerably higher up the river, from time to time broke the silence of the desert, and reminded us that we had still much work before us, & were fast approaching to Melloone, where every effort of art and labour had been exhausted to arrest our progress on the imperial city.

A sham peace was however thrown in their way; but fortunately did not stop them; and when they stormed Melloone, they found in the commander's residence the proofs of its insincerity,—the treaty had never been sent to Ava for the royal assent.

"Memiaboo and his beaten army retired from the scene of their disasters with all possible haste, and the British commander prepared to follow him up without delay: before, however, commencing his march, he despatched a messenger with the unratified treaty, to the Kee Woongee, as well to shew the Burmese chiefs that their perfidy was discovered, as to give them the means of still performing their engagements; but merely telling the latter, in his note, that in the hurry of departure from Melloone, he had forgotten a document which he might now find more useful and acceptable to his government, than they had a few days previously considered it. The Woongee and his colleague politely returned their best thanks for the paper; but observed that the same hurry which had caused the loss of the treaty, had compelled them to leave behind a large sum of money, which they also much regretted, and which they were sure the British general only waited an opportunity of returning." [A tolerable joke, which displays the character of these people.] It is added, "With regard to the perfidy and dissimulation of the Melloone business, it seemed too be the general opinion, that the kings on that occasion, was disposed to be sincere, and would have ratified the treaty, but for the untimely arrival of the false Goroo at Ava, who, it is said, strongly urged the weak monarch against the measure, entreating of him not to accept of such degrading conditions from a mere handful of adventurers, and stating that the hurry at Melloone arose from our avidity to get possession of the money, after which we would quietly retain all that we had acquired. Ample evidence was also furnished, that so far from being ignorant of the conduct and aggressions of the Arracan chiefs, which had caused the war, they were fully sanctioned by his Burman majesty, who, twelve months before hostilities commenced, was devising plans and making arrangements for the conquest of Bengal. Maha Bandoola, then high in favour, was the grand projector of the scheme, and, with a hundred thousand men, which he said his majesty could with ease assemble, pledged himself for its execution. The king even went the length of consulting a foreign residenter at Ava; and who will longer doubt that war had been resolved on, and success anticipated, when it is stated, on the authority of those who were present on the spot, that Maha Bandoola marched into Arracan, provided with golden fetters, in which the Governor-general of India was to be led captive to Ava!"

"On approaching within a few days' march of Pagahm-mew, rumours were again in circulation of a more hostile feeling on the part of the Court of Ava, which was stated to be making vigorous preparations for a desperate struggle in the neighbourhood of that city; it was at least positively known, that on the fall of Melloone, a levy of forty thousand men was ordered, and the people induced to come forward by means of a high bounty, and several honourable privileges and distinctions—every feeling of patriotism and courage being roused by the affecting appeal of a monarch tottering on his throne, and bestowing upon the force which now assembled in his defence, the flattering appellation of Goung-todoo, or Retrievers of the King's Glory! This army was placed under the command of a savage warrior, styled Nee-Woon-Breen, which has been variously translated, as Prince of Darkness, King of Hell, and Prince of the setting sun."

This force of 16,000 or 20,000 strong is utterly routed by the British, amounting to 2000 fighting men; "hundreds, jumping into the river to escape their assailants, perished in the water, and, with the exception of two or three thousand men, the whole army dispersed upon the spot. The unfortunate Nee-Woon-Breen himself had no sooner reached Ava than he was most cruelly put to death by order of the king."

"The country," continues the narrative, "from Pagahm-mew to Ava is most beautiful; extensive plains of the finest land, watered by the Irrawaddy, interspersed with evergreen woods, only sufficiently large to give beauty and variety to the scenery; and the banks of the river so thickly studded with villages, pagodas, temples, monasteries, and other handsome buildings, as to give under one *coup-d'œil*, all the charms of a richly varied landscape, with the more sterling beauties of a populous and fertile country. The army, continuing to advance, was met at Yandaboo, only forty-five miles from Ava, by Mr. Price and two ministers of state, accompanied by the prisoners and the stipulated sum of twenty-five lacs of rupees, empowered to state, without reserve, that they had given it, and bearing an authority, under the sign manual, to accept of, and sign, such terms as we might insist upon. On the 24th of February the treaty was, for the second time, settled and finally signed; the Burmese government, at the same time, engaging to furnish boats for the conveyance of a great part of the force to Rangoon."

And thus terminated this brilliant contest, which reflects so much honour on our national character, and has so firmly established the position of this part of our Indian empire. It is pleasantly whimsical to contrast it with the language of our adversary at its commencement (independantly of the un-wanted fetters).

Prize Chronometers.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with a view of affording the utmost possible aid to navigation, and encouragement of the mechanic arts, have instituted two annual prizes, for the two best chronometers that could be produced, viz. 300*l.* for the best, providing the error of its mean daily rate, when doubled, added to the mean of its extreme variation, shall not exceed six seconds; and 200*l.* for the second best, proving its errors, on the same principle, shall not exceed ten seconds, after twelve months trial at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; each competitor being allowed to put in two; and from the monthly reports, it appears that forty-eight were admitted on trial on the 1st of May, 1825. By official documents, issued from the Royal Observatory, it appears that the two prizes have been awarded to Mr. J. M. French, Royal Exchange, his chronometers having far exceeded in accuracy any thing on record; the variation of the first prize having been only six tenths of a second in the twelve months on its mean daily rate; three-tenths during the last nine months; and under one tenth of a second during the last four months of the trial; and No. 975, entitled to the second prize, varied less than a second during the twelve months. An expert navigator could have sailed to China and back again with the one, and not have been out of his longitude more than half a mile,—while, with the other, a voyage might have been performed round the world, and the greatest error need not have exceeded fifty or sixty perches. The two chronometers, and one for which Mr. F. had previously gained a prize, are eight-day chronometers.